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KING AMANULLAH RECALLED, SAYS AFGHAN CONSUL

King Who Lost Throne by Western Policies to Assume Rule Again

KANDAHAR SERVING AS HEADQUARTERS

Report Would Indicate That Brief Reign of 'Water Carrier' Had Ended

BOMBAY, India (AP) — An announcement issued by the Afghan Consulate Jan. 26 said that former King Amanullah of Afghanistan had been recalled to power.

The announcement said:

"The Consulate has been officially notified that former King Amanullah V, at the earnest request of the people of Kandahar, Farah, Herat, Mazar, I Sharif, Maimona and Kataghan, and having in view the integrity of the Nation, has reaccepted the reins of government and the kingdom."

Great national activity has started in the centers named and Kandahar is serving as a headquarters. The Haeara, Monad, Wardak and other tribes in southern Afghanistan have expressed their continued loyalty to Amanullah.

Royal Standard Lifted

Since Amanullah's loss of the throne of Afghanistan on Jan. 14, there have been frequent rumors that he was about to return to power. After he left Kabul, the capital, he fled to Kandahar, in the south, and there the royal standard broke out from the palace flagstaff, indicating that Amanullah still considered himself a factor in Afghan politics.

The throne which Amanullah had left when his attempts to westernize Afghanistan aroused strong opposition fell to his elder brother Inayatullah. At first it was said Amanullah had abdicated in his brother's favor, later, when there were reports that Amanullah was gathering an army about him, it was announced that he had merely placed his brother on the throne as regent.

Inayatullah, however, had found the throne more untenable than Amanullah, and within a few days of his accession he was fleeing to India in a British airplane. In his place Bacha Sakao (the water carrier), *who led a victorious rebel army*, mounted the throne and assumed the name of Habibullah Khan.

Amanullah was reported to have held a durbar at Kandahar during which tribes of the district rallied to him.

Passport Request Denied

NEW DELHI, India (AP)—The request for passports of the central Khalifat committee which wished to send a deputation into Afghanistan has been denied by the Foreign Secretary of the Indian Government. He told them that it was impossible to grant passports to anyone except Afghans because of the disturbed conditions in Afghanistan, the impossability and dangers of the roads,

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British Support of Kellogg Pact Is Held Assured

Sir Austen Chamberlain Says Dominion Action Must Precede Ratification

LONDON (AP)—Sir Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary, told the House of Commons on Jan. 28 that the British Government proposes to deposit its ratification of the Kellogg pact as soon as the Dominion Governments are in a position to do likewise.

Sir Austen said specific ratification by Parliament was unnecessary, since opinion in both houses from the first has been strongly in favor of the pact.

Commander Joseph M. Kenworthy, Laborite member from Hull, asked if Sir Austen were aware that there were certain criticisms leveled at him "about the reservations attached" to the pact.

"There are no British reservations, neither are there American reservations," the Foreign Secretary replied.

CAPE TOWN, Union of South Africa (AP)—The House of Assembly of the Union of South Africa has ratified the Kellogg Pact.

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia (AP)—Acting on the recommendation of the Foreign Minister, King Alexander of Jugoslavia has signed the Kellogg Pact for renunciation of war.

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Want a Railroad? Here's Chance to Get One Free

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Denver, Colo.

WHO wants a railroad? The Colorado & Southern Railroad is eager to make a gift of a $3,000,000 branch line, with sufficient rolling stock for adequate operation, to any person or persons who will take it and run it.

The 175-mile line runs from Denver to the old boom-day mining town of Leadville, which nestles some 10,000 feet above sea level in the heart of the Rockies.

MAZHURANITCH IN PARIS TO SIGN FRENCH TREATY

Gesture Regarded as Equivalent to Support of New Jugoslav Regime

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PARIS — Zhelimir Mazhuranitch, the Jugoslav Minister of Commerce, has arrived her for the signing of the first Franco-Jugoslav commercial treaty. It is announced officially that he has come for this unique purpose, and that, although preparations are under way for negotiations regarding a new loan, his visit has no connection whatsoever with this.

The trade of France with Jugoslavia is small in comparison with other countries, but it is hoped this treaty will lead to an increase. What it is of more importance to note is the fact that the French Government is prepared to go ahead at this moment and sign such an accord. It is the equivalent of France giving a public acknowledgment to and support of the new régime in Jugoslavia.

Belgrade is the starting-off point for French diplomacy in the Balkans, so that whatever takes place in Jugoslavia affects France. When Alexander made himself dictator the French people clearly regretted the disappearance of democratic parliamentary government. They are, however, prepared to make the best of the situation and give him a fair opportunity to accomplish the reforms he has outlined as essential. Any attempt to perpetuate the dictatorship is to be deplored inasmuch as it is felt here that the Jugoslavs themselves would resent it. In presenting this commercial treaty for signature France has therefore made a gesture the equivalent of saying "Here is our help, with the understanding that the international political situation and foreign relations will be consolidated on a basis suitable to the country's best interests."

The Italo-Jugoslav treaty of friendship has just expired without being renewed. It was extended for 12 months but now has fallen through. France desires no time to be lost by the Jugoslavs in laying the ground for another treaty to insure peace in the Adriatic.

Alexander has wide powers, and it is felt here that he should use these with discretion to promote better relations between Italy and Jugoslavia. This would be all to the gain of France, which has itself many problems with Italy remaining to be solved. The right move made on the part of Jugoslavia at this juncture would have a favorable repercussion on the Franco-Italian parleys. This is the policy of France, and one reason why France has not been slow to push to the signature point a commercial treaty so soon after the advent of a dictatorship in Jugoslavia.

Dictator Initiates Constructive Measures

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia — The new régime has now finished its self-appointed task, completely abolishing all the political parties of Jugoslavia. The new province is well impressed by the fact that the two chief Serbian parties have been annihilated, with others, great parties with old traditions wiped out, as well as small regional parties. The Government has now nearly ended clear-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

Roosevelt Shaft to Rise in Panama

Memorial to "Father of Republic" Will Be Visible at Sea

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—All doubts about the building of a memorial monument to Theodore Roosevelt atop Gold Hill on Culebra Cut have been removed and an "impressive memorial" will soon take definite form, according to Dr. Belisario Porras, one-time president of Panama and formerly minister of Panama to the United States, who has just left here for home.

Dr. Porras said that the monument would be topped by a figure of Theodore Roosevelt and that it would be illuminated so that the figure would be visible far at sea.

"I have obtained the assistance of some 250 leading women and men of my country, who now are enthusiastically behind the project," Dr. Porras continued. "Soon after my arrival in Panama we expect to appoint a commission to have charge of all funds received there and to sponsor a campaign to push the memorial to success.

"Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, chosen to design the monument, is proceeding with her work and will come to Panama before long to supervise the erection of the pedestal."

Friends Review Achievements of Democratic Dean of Senate

FURNIFOLD M. SIMMONS

Dean of the Democrats in the United States Senate, Who Has for Many Years Served in the Upper House From North Carolina.

Recall That Furnifold M. Simmons Sponsored First Prohibition Bill for North Carolina, Waterways, Farm Relief and Good Roads

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BERN, N. C.—Friends and constitutents are gratefully reviewing the many constructive movements sponsored and supported by Furnifold M. Simmons, senior Senator from North Carolina and ranking Democrat in the Senate, whose family home is located here, as he celebrates his seventy-fifth anniversary in Washington.

Senator Simmons has given evidence of his foresight during his long political career by such acts as sponsoring the first prohibition bill for North Carolina, advocating construction of the Panama Canal, standing for better Atlantic and inland waterways, advocating good roads and farm relief and finally refusing to support during the last presidential election a candidate opposed to prohibition.

Probably no man, it is said, in North Carolina has ever exerted so strong an influence over the political tendencies of the State over such an extended period of time as has Senator Simmons. For twoscore years he has been a dominant factor in its political life.

Stands Against Critics

During the November campaign Senator Simmons bore the brunt of severe criticism, owing to the stand he had taken regarding the Democratic candidate for President. But he had the courage of his convictions, never swerving from what he believed to be best for his State and Nation, and in the end the electoral vote of North Carolina went to the Republican candidate, while the State elected a Democratic Governor and other officers.

Senator Simmons' opponents have charged that his success has been due to his shrewdness as a politician. On the other hand, friends maintain that it is the logical outcome of deserved popularity, based on solid characteristics of honesty, fairness and ability and increased by his ever earnest endeavor in behalf of his State and Nation.

The recent campaign was not the first time the Senator has been through a tempestuous crisis. His long life has not been a bed of political roses, and he hopes eventually to move back to his old ancestral farm on the Trent River in Jones County, to occupy the colonial residence on the plantation that has been in his family since the settlement of New Bern, the second oldest town in the State.

Comes of Old Family

Ancestors of Senator Simmons settled on Trent River more than 200 years ago. His parents were Furnifold Green Simmons and Mary McLendell Jerman. His father was a man of strong convictions and honest determinations. Three times he represented Jones County in the Legislature. Senator Simmons was born Jan. 20, 1854. He attended Wake Forest College and then old Trinity College, now Duke University. He was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1873. In June, 1901, Senator Simmons received the degree of Doctor of Laws from his Alma Mater, having previously been awarded the Master of Arts degree. In June, 1915, he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of North Carolina. During his early years he attained considerable success as an attorney, practicing his profession, except while holding public office, until his elevation to the Senate.

Mr. Simmons wrote and sponsored the first prohibition bills for North Carolina. The first, passed in 1905, provided for rural prohibition and restricted the sale of whisky to towns permitting it, bringing the sale and manufacture of liquor under police prohibition. The latter measure was introduced in 1907. It was calculated to extend further the prohibition against whisky in the State. Simmons was then chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, and his authority to stand behind such legislation was challenged. The power of liquor was firmly entrenched in the State at the time. He told the committee that he would allow nothing to stand in the way of his endeavor to get rid of distilleries in every county and precinct in the State. His position was sustained by an overwhelming vote.

"The Lady With a Lamp"

A review of a drama depicting the humanitarian work of Florence Nightingale that is thrilling London theatergoers, will appear

Tomorrow

on the Theater Page

PUBLIC'S RIGHTS GUIDE HOOVER'S POLICY ON RADIO

Supports Greatest Possible Expansion of Industry Under Safeguards

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIAMI, Fla. — President-elect Hoover, it is authoritatively known, considers the problems of the radio industry one of the important tasks confronting his administration and proposes during his term of office to lead the way toward solution.

Mr. Hoover's general policy, it was stated, is to afford the industry every avenue and opportunity for technical and commercial advance and expansion, while at the same time safeguarding to the utmost the public's interest and rights. His own thorough knowledge of both the technical and commercial phases of radio, the influence he will be able to wield on its regulation through his appointments on the Federal Radio Commission, and the weight of his leadership in recommending to Congress a legislative policy with regard to the industry, all combine to give him a powerful position in determining the future of radio.

Attitude on Unification

Still another factor that will enhance his power in dealing with the subject will be his influence in determining the attitude that the Department of Justice will take toward consolidations within the industry. Mr. Hoover will have a great deal to say as to whether the antitrust laws will be stringently applied against the radio corporations, or whether the Government takes the viewpoint that it is necessary for the sound development of radio and protection of the Nation's defenses that an exception be made and that a unification be permitted.

The radio industry, whose great expansion is less than a decade old, is confronted by the most grave and difficult questions revolving about the extent and form of governmental regulation of broadcasting, short-wave telegraphy, and manufacturing and patent rights.

Each phase is inter-related and all in turn are involved in the still larger issue of the entire communications structure of the country and its scope in the field of world communications. Any policy or proposal with regard to radio must inevitably be considered and acted upon as part

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

Plane's Passengers Get Call for Lunch

Electric Stove on New Cabin Ship "Serves 'em Hot" While High in the Air

CHICAGO (AP)—Diner service was inaugurated as a regular feature of air-passenger service in the United States when the Universal Aviation Corporation launched the first of ten giant tri-motored Fokker planes between here and Cleveland, Minneapoplis and St. Louis.

A plane carrying a fully stocked pantry and kitchen and manned by a chef and waiter, was christened Miss Cleveland by Mrs. P. G. Kemp, wife of the vice-president of the Universal lines, and went into service on the Cleveland run. Ten passengers were served a six-course lunch, cooked on the plane's electric stove, as it soared over the city. Connections for rail traffic to and from New York will be made at Cleveland with New York Central trains.

Story of Earliest Americans Read Anew in Andean Temples

New Theory of How Vast Inca Empire Spread Is Derived From Sculptured Ruins in Peru—Archæologist Believes Ancient Population Exceeded Today's

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—Sculptured granite temples, rising above terraced and fortified hills, tell the story of the earliest Andean civilization—possibly the earliest in the New World—and cast new light on the great Inca Empire of pre-Spanish times.

The best of the "Andean archaic" or earliest-type temples is at Chavin, in the Province of Huari. "Chavin has three terraced platforms, admirably constructed stairs, cornices of stones carved with figures of jaguars, serpents, and human heads," says a report on these aboriginal edifices just prepared by Dr. J. C. Tello, head of the Archæological Museum here.

Labyrinth of Galleries

"A part of it is underground, and the interior is a labyrinth of galleries which cross one another, ascend and descend by stairs. I have penetrated the galleries for three blocks, but because of the lack of proper lights could not go farther.

"The Indians affirm that the galleries continue under the near-by river, and the sound of running water is distinct in some of them.

"The roof is composed of large stones, uniformly carved with jaguars and condors. The temple must have been adorned with obelisks and statues both within and without, which made it one of the most notable monuments of American aboriginal art."

The archæologist's opinion is that the Andeans were of Mongolian origin; that they came to South America in a low state of culture centuries before the Christian era and developed their civilization independent of outside influence.

Nation of 10,000,000 People

At the time of the Spanish conquest, in 1536, they had developed a confederate state under the Incas which contained some 10,000,000 population. In the territory comprising modern Peru, Dr. Tello believes, the Inca population was 6,000,000, as compared to the present 4,000,000.

It has been suggested that the primitive inhabitants of South America spread from the coasts inland, but the present report argues on the basis of prehistoric records that the first culture developed in the Andes. There, it is said, the aborigines had at hand corn, potatoes, cotton, llamas as beasts of burden, and a pleasant climate which did not prevail in the hot lowlands.

The villages "occupy lofty and strategic places, and are defended by fortifications, walls and precipices. Many of them cause admiration not only because of the perpendicular and impregnable places they occupy, but also because of the enormous effort their construction must have demanded," says the report.

BYRD DISCOVERS ISLAND IN NEW POLAR FLIGHT

NEW YORK (AP)—Commander Richard E Byrd in a flight over King Edward VII Land Jan. 27 discovered a new island and 14 peaks, according to a radio message from the Byrd south pole expedition copyrighted by the New York Times and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

New York Again Does the Honors to Men Who Saved Sailors at Sea

Captain Fried, Chief Officer Manning and Crew of Lifeboat That Took Mariners Off Foundering Florida Welcomed at City Hall

NEW YORK (AP)—Brought on the city tug Macom from the Hoboken Pier where his ship, the United States Liner America, is docked, Capt. George Fried Monday was hailed at the Battery for his rescue of 32 men from the sinking Italian freighter Florida as vociferously as he was three years ago for saving 25 from the foundering British freighter Antinoe.

Among those who proceeded with him up Broadway were Chief Officer Harry Manning, who commanded the lifeboat that took the Italians from their wrecked vessel, the other eight men from the America who manned the lifeboat, and Nelson Smith, the America's chief wireless operator.

At City Hall Mayor Walker and other city officials arranged to extend the greetings of the city to the heroes and present them with gold medals. Illuminated scrolls extolling their deed also were prepared for presentation to Captain Fried, Manning and Nelson.

A luncheon was arranged at the Advertising Club after the City Hall reception.

Captain Fried, Chief Officer Manning, Chief Radio Operator Smith, and Salvatore Bracco, bow oarsman of the America lifeboat crew, spoke over the radio Sunday night.

"They are not looking for any rewards," he said, in speaking of his men who risked their lives on the errand of mercy, "but if any recognition is given to the men of the America it should go to the lifeboat crew in charge of one of the most gallant young officers I have ever met—Capt. Harry Manning."

Manning's story was probably the most dramatic of all the addresses. After telling of the selection of the lifeboat crew he commanded, he continued:

"It took us more than an hour to make the lee of the Florida and it was a battle all the way. At times the waves were so high that the Italian ship would be entirely out of sight and we could see neither our own ship nor the vessel in distress. It was after dark when we put out from the America and as the gale increased it became more and more difficult to keep our course headed for the lee rails of the Florida.

"After we got everybody off the Florida and the captain said there were no pets aboard, we began to think about getting back to the America. It looked like a pretty tough pull. Then with the sea that was running we wondered if we got back to the America whether we would be able to get aboard. The gale was still blowing strong.

"We bobbed helplessly for a while and were then forced to press some of the Florida's crew into service. With two men at each oar we got back to the side of the America, which had swung around to give us all the lee possible. In no time at all we were all hauled aboard. That is about all there is to tell."

Smith, who spoke over the radio last night, and Bracco both made brief talks, thanking the people of America for the acclaim that had been given them and praising the efforts of their shipmates.

Germans Show Small Interest in Kaiser's Fête

Lack of Enthusiasm Said to Reflect Strength of Republican Sentiment

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The lack of enthusiasm and interest displayed here regarding the former Kaiser's seventieth anniversary prove, if anything, that German people are republican and little interested in the doings of their one-time ruler.

Only two papers of nationalistic tendency show any real enthusiasm. They emphasize the Kaiser's "innocency" for the outbreak of war, charging the German people with ingratitude for having turned from him, and express the hope that the day will soon arrive when they will call him back.

Other papers publish short critical surveys of the former Kaiser's career. Some of semiconservative tendencies come to the conclusion that many charges made against him have proved unfounded. But they add that he said many things which had better have been left unspoken.

The Liberal press practically ignores the festivities at Doorn. The Berliner Tageblatt published a comment of only 11 lines.

The interview granted by a spokesman of the former Kaiser to the Associated Press caused considerable protest in Liberal circles here. The Social Democratic Vorwaerts said: "If there is any German who should be quiet when a discussion is being held regarding responsibility for the war then it is the former German Kaiser.

"By his unguarded speeches he created countless enemies of the German people. In the most critcal days Europe has experienced he contributed his share to the outbreak of hostilities by swaying between sword-rattling and indecisions."

The liberal Vossische Zeitung complains that the former Kaiser finds guilt in everyone except himself, thus expressing a feeling widespread among the German people.

Imperial Pomp Recalled in Tribute to Ex-Kaiser

DOORN, Holland (AP)—After a day of memories of imperial glory Wilhelm of Hohenzollern has reassumed the role of a royal exile.

On his seventieth anniversary Jan. 27 the former Kaiser stood resplendent in the uniform of a field marshal of the first royal guards and on his breast were the highest decorations within the gift of Imperial Germany and many other nations.

Male participants in the celebration, chiefly members of the Hohenzollern clan, garbed in the gala uniforms of their military ranks and wearing spiked helmets, saluted Wilhelm as "His Majesty, the Kaiser and King."

Princess Hermine, whom the Kaiser married in exile, was not present to share her husband's triumph or to be addressed as "Empress."

Dutch constabulary, augmented by police from Amerongen, patroled the barbed wire fence while the celebration was being held. Male guests arriving carried their helmets and mostly wore ordinary overcoats instead of military ones, donning their full war outfits in the entrance building. From there they proceeded to Doorn Castle where former Crown Princess Cecilie acted as hostess in place of Princess Hermine.

SPAIN TO ELECTRIFY ROADS

MADRID (AP) — The Government has called for bids, both at home and abroad, for electrifying 1375 miles of railroads.

WALSH ASSERTS 'BIG NAVY' MEN ANTICIPATE WAR

Senator Favors Downward Instead of Upward Adjustment to Gain Parity

WASHINGTON (AP) — Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, in a speech before the Senate outlining his reasons for opposing the cruiser bill, said those who favor building the 16 ships have in mind the possibility, first, of a war with Great Britain, and second, of a war with Japan.

He declared no one has indicated that the United States Navy as it now stands was not adequate to meet results arising out of controversies with any other countries save the two mentioned.

He was opposed to the bill, he declared, because he believed it would interfere with any attempt of the United States to obtain further agreements for the curbing of naval armament.

Forecasts British Course

The cruiser bill, the Senator declared, contemplates that England will continue her "traditional practice" of intercepting and searching neutral vessels in time of war and this contemplation, he added, will lead to difficulties.

"I am wedded to the idea of parity as between the United States and Great Britain," Mr. Walsh asserted, "but I should like to see that parity attained by scaling down, rather than by building up."

Mr. Walsh declared, however, that in his opinion there was no incongruity in approving the Kellogg treaty and in passing the cruiser bill.

"The sponsors of the cruiser bill in the Senate," he said, "are no less attached to the cause of peace than are the rest of us who may vote against the measure. They equally harbor the hope of an agreement for the limitation of naval armament.

"The difference is a difference of view as to how most certainly to arrive at an agreement, fair and just to the United States.

"Not a few of those who will support the bill take that course, convinced that by so doing they aid in

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Prince Visiting Workless Miners

Making First-Hand Inspection of Northumberland and Durham Areas

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Prince of Wales has left London for the distressed Northumberland and Durham coal fields on an informal visit to see for himself the conditions under which the miners and their families are living and, if possible, to convey to them some message of hope and encouragement.

He proposes to spend three days among the long rows of miners' cottages amid the slag heaps, entering living rooms and conversing with the people themselves.

To render this possible his route and the localities he will visit have been kept secret so there will be no formal receptions. The Prince is accompanied by Noel Curtis Bennett, organizing secretary of the Coal Fields Distress Fund, and Sir Godfrey Thomas, his private secretary.

The Prince meanwhile is taking steps to transfer a certain number of miners from the distressed areas to his estates in Cornwall to do agricultural work, thus avoiding competition with the Cornish tin miners.

BIG NAVY PLAN APPROVED BY ITALIAN CABINET

Policy Justified on Ground of General Naval Expansion by Other Nations

NO DREADNAUGHTS INCLUDED IN PLAN

Hopes of Anglo-American Naval Accord Raised by Chamberlain's Conciliatory Speech

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—On Jan. 25, six weeks from the day on which Signor Mussolini, in his valedictory speech to the Chamber of Deputies, announced that Italy would soon increase her armaments all round, the Fascist Cabinet approved the new naval program, which will be initiated next June. After four hours of discussion, the Cabinet decided upon the construction of two 10,000-ton cruisers, two 5300-ton cruisers of the "Condottieri" type, four destroyers and five submarines.

The Italian fleet will therefore receive an addition of 13 units, with a displacement of 35,000 tons during next year. The cost of the new naval construction is estimated at about 600,000,000 lire.

It is emphasized here that this new naval program should cause no surprise in other countries, since all nations are increasing their naval armaments "in spite of the League of Nations, the spirit of Locarno and the Kellogg Pact." The new naval program, moreover, shows Italy preparing a fleet of light craft, capable a great speed. Under the Washington Treaty, Italy has the right to build two new capital ships, but she has not laid down these vessels, and it is now certain that no further dreadnaughts will be be built for the Italian navy, at least during the next few years.

Parity Between British and American Forces Admitted by Chamberlain

BIRMINGHAM (AP) — Sir Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary, in a speech at a dinner here expressed the conviction that the problem of naval armaments, which is the "only difference" with the United States, could be settled amicably. "Do not be discouraged if we have not solved the problem at once," he counseled.

"As we seek to be loyal to other friends," he said, in part, "so will we seek to be loyal to that nation which is nearest and most akin to us in racial and moral outlook of all the nations of the world."

The existing difference, he said, "is as to how we shall apply a limitation of naval armaments fairly and justly to our different circumstances and conditions. We admit freely and willingly the parity between the United States forces and our own. It is an admission which we have never made to any other nation and which we would have made to no other nation.

"Such differences as have occurred have not therefore been differences of principle, but merely differences arising out of the difficulties of applying that principle to the very different circumstances and needs of the two countries."

The Foreign Secretary said he believed the "passing difficulty" loomed larger than similar differences with any other country because of the common thought and outlook of the two people.

"I venture to say," said Sir Austen, "that it is inconceivable that, with patience and the proper and opportune moment, friends should not be able to resolve technical difficulties which have hitherto prevented them from reaching an agreement.

"The problem is to find some conclusion whereby we can measure naval strength so that the parity which both nations desire may be reached, and reached at a level which will mean not an increase in the arnaments of the world, but a reduction.

"Do not be discouraged if we have not solved the problem at once. Nearly 50 nations represented at Geneva have been trying to find a common measure for the limitation of armaments."

Press Praises Tone of Chamberlain Speech

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Sir Austen Chamberlain's declaration in his Birmingham speech on Anglo-American relations referring to the cruiser question, that "it is inconceivable that, with patience and at the proper opportune moment, friends should not be able to resolve their technical difficulties," is singled out by the press here as expressing a truth, which, however often it has been repeated, is still worth saying by so high an authority as the British Foreign Secretary.

The Daily News, Liberal, for example, admits that the speech "can only do good as paving the way for that full, frank and formal discussion of freedom of the seas, which must sooner or later be undertaken by the world's naval powers." When there are to be new administrations on both sides of the Atlantic a few months hence, the paper continues, the time may be ripe for such a conference.

Government organs are wholehearted in their approval of the speech. The Daily Telegraph says: "There are in the world at this moment many cases of strained international relationship, much more serious than the worst that has troubled our friendship with the United States for upward of a century and due to substantial conflicts of interest, such as could never arise between two English-speaking

democracies. Yet such matters as either temporary failure to attain a common formula for naval disarmaments is discussed in some quarters as if it were in that anxious category of disagreements. It is so discussed in spite of the fact that this difficulty has its origin in a proof of confidence such as Britain has felt herself able to offer no other power; free and willing admission of parity between America's naval armaments and our own. Of difference in principle there is absolutely none."

Parity Hard to Apply

PARIS (AP)—The Temps, whose editorials on foreign policy are considered as expressing the view of the Foreign Office, says parity of naval forces between Great Britain and the United States, as an absolute formula, is very hard to apply.

The editorial continues: "Equality for all classes of ships, as the Americans understand it, would create in reality a state of inferiority for England, because the latter is faced with her necessity to defend an immense empire, washed by every sea in the world. Any such formula therefore ought to provide special means to guarantee effectively her security. This, in reality, is why a technical solution of the problem of limitation and reduction of armaments is as yet not near being found.

"It is no less true that it is necessary for both Great Britain and the United States to round off the rough spots of their policies and conciliate their conflicting interests so as to cause a rebirth of reciprocal confidence between these two great peoples, who both aspire to dominion of the seas."

AIR TROPHY PRESENTED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Collier trophy, awarded annually for outstanding achievement in the advancement of aviation, was presented to the aeronautic branch of the Department of Commerce Jan. 26 by President Coolidge. William P. MacCracken, assistant secretary, and Maj. Clarence M. Young accepted the trophy on behalf of their organization.

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SENATE'S POWER TO INVESTIGATE IS SCRUTINIZED

Republican Club Speakers Admit Right, but Differ on Method and Scope

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Senatorial investigations—their scope, justification and usefulness — were discussed by speakers at the fourth luncheon-discussions meeting of the National Republican Club just held here. The speakers were Hamilton Fish Jr. (R.), Representative from New York; Charles S. Thomas, former Republican Senator from Colorado; Thaddeus H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, and Frederic R. Coudert of the New York State Bar Association.

The speakers conceded the inherent right of the United States Senate to initiate investigations, but expressed divergent views as to the methods used and the extent to which they should be carried.

Mr. Fish declared that, although the Senate is not an inquisitorial body, it is essential that it should have the right to investigate any alleged wrong-doing on the part of its appointees and to weed out dishonesty in public service.

Mr. Thomas declared that the right of investigation is inherent in every legislative assembly and is "indispensable to the efficient and intelligent exercise of the legislative authority."

"This power to investigate, although far reaching, has its limitations," he declared. "Within them the wisdom or discretion of the legislative body and the force of a healthy public opinion are its only controlling factors; beyond them, it is subject to the application of judicial restraint."

Mr. Coudert warned against the encroachment of legislative authority and declared that the Government of the United States was founded upon the priority of individual rights, as opposed to the absolute power of the State under autocratic governments.

Power of the Senate investigating committees to require witnesses to testify at Senate investigations, he thought, depended upon the relevance of the testimony as an aid to enactment of wise legislation. He quoted several Supreme Court decisions to uphold this view.

Mr. Caraway took exception to Mr. Coudert's view of the limitation of the Senate committee's powers. He declared that testimony might be required from witnesses for four purposes: To acquire information to aid future legislation; to ascertain whether the laws are being enforced and obeyed; to inform public opinion and to supervise the executive.

RECORD APPLE CROP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NELSON, B. C.—A British Columbia record for apple crop production is claimed from the Creston district for a ranch owned by Frank Putnam. From 10 acres the yield was 6465 packed boxes of MacIntosh Reds. Forty per cent of the crop graded fancy and went to the export market. George S. McIntosh, Dominion fruit commissioner, who visited the district recently, believes the yield on the Putnam ranch sets a new record for all Canada.

Garvan and Wife Get Chemists' Medal

Contributions to Foundation Met Big Deficits, Says Dr. Breithut

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The American Institute of Chemists' medal for "noteworthy and outstanding service to the science of chemistry and the profession of chemist in America" will be awarded to Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Garvan, according to an announcement just made by Dr. Frederick E. Breithut, president of the institute. The award will be at the forthcoming annual meeting of the institute on May 4. Mr. Garvan is head of the Chemical Foundation, Inc., and was formerly Alien Property Custodian.

"I am also able to announce at this time a fact which has, I believe, never before been made public," Dr. Breithut said, in announcing the award, "and that is that all the contributions and pledges of the Chemical Foundation to chemical education and chemical research were only made possible by the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Garvan have guaranteed that in the event the foundation could not meet these pledges they would personally take care of them."

TWO STATES READY TO DEVELOP RESERVE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—John H. Trumbull, Governor of Connecticut, has notified Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor of New York, that his State is ready to take up plans for the development of the tri-state public recreation park between New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts.

The park is known as Taconic Park, of 400 acres and within the last few years has been prepared for recreation uses by the Taconic State Park Commission, a division of the New York State Conservation Department. It is noted for its beauty, and was visited last year by 20,000 tourists.

STRIKE IN JERUSALEM SCHOOLS LASTED HOUR

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—Perhaps the shortest strike anywhere in Palestine occurred here Jan. 26 when the Hebrew Teachers' Union after many hours of conference with the Zionist executive ordered the schools reopened next day. The stoppage involved loss of but one hour's teaching.

Settlement was reached when the executive undertook to pay December salaries within a short time in addition to paying November salaries immediately, while promising full payment of other arrears for the current financial year.

TIENTSIN NEWSPAPER ACCUSED

SHANGHAI (AP)—The Ministry of Communications of the Nationalist Government announces it is planning to deprive the North China Star, an American newspaper published in Tientsin, of its mailing privileges. The reason given was that the paper had "published rumors detrimental to the Kuomintang and the Nationalist Government."

WALSH ASSERTS 'BIG NAVY' MEN ANTICIPATE WAR

(Continued from Page 1)

bringing about a conference and in getting satisfactory results from it, and that to defeat the bill will encourage the belief abroad that there is no purpose on the part of our Government in any event to build, or that should any purpose be entertained by the executive branch it can be circumvented through the spontaneous or incited opposition of the Congress.

"I confess that my disposition was at first to support the bill, sharing the belief that to proceed to build would lead to an accord, but on reflection I have convinced myself that another effort to agree may bring results, and I am eager that the trial should be made."

Report of Hoover Support for Cruiser Bill Denied

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (AP) — The statement issued by Fred A. Britten, chairman of the House Naval Committee, that the President-elect was in favor of a navy second to none—and that he had expressed a desire that the cruiser bill be passed by Congress with the time limit, drew a denial on both counts from Mr. Hoover's office.

As to the cruiser bill it was stated that the President-elect had made no statement because of his announced policy of refraining from interfering with pending legislation in any manner.

Another caller at the executive offices during the forenoon was Judge Eugene Henning of the United States District Court at Los Angeles. He was accompanied by two friends and said they called merely to pay their respects. They were with Mr. Hoover only a few minutes.

Mr. Hoover's first caller was Horace A. Mann, Washington attorney, who directed the Republican campaign in the South last fall.

Explaining that his call was simply one of courtesy, as he had not seen Mr. Hoover since the election, Mr. Mann, in reply to questions, took cognizance of various published reports that he would be chief patronage dispenser for the South and that he also might be political secretary or adviser to the new President.

"There is no job that Mr. Hoover has that I would have, and Mr. Hoover well knows that." Mr. Mann said. "I do not aspire to be dispenser of patronage for the South or any other place; that would be left to the organizations.

"My interest is solely in building up a militant organization in the south from the beginning we were able to make during the last campaign. I will be as helpful in that work as I can be."

WASHINGTON CALLS GIBSON FROM BELGIUM

WASHINGTON (AP)—Hugh Gibson, American Ambassador to Belgium, has been instructed to return to Washington for a discussion of the attitude of the United States toward various questions to be taken up at the meeting of the preliminary disarmament conference at Geneva which is to begin April 15.

Mr. Gibson has been the principal American delegate at most of the previous meetings of the preliminary conference and he again will have that place at the coming Geneva meeting. The three other members of the United States delegates have not been named. On the agenda of the meeting are the Russian project for disarmament and the proposal of Germany for the control of manufacturing of armaments.

Woman Assigned as Trade Expert

Miss Gudrun Carlson, Named Commissioner, Goes to Oslo, Norway

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Miss Gudrun Carlson of Minneapolis, Minn., recently appointed American trade commissioner to Oslo, Nor., has left Washington and will sail soon for her new post.

She is the first woman to be appointed directly to such a position, the other two women in the service, Miss Viola Smith, trade commissioner at Shanghai, and Miss Margaret Hume, trade commissioner at Rome, having worked up in the service. Miss Carlson is trained in home economics and has for several years been in the employ of the meat packers in Washington.

There is at present no trade commissioner in Oslo and Miss Carlson will open an office as soon as she arrives. She is Scandinavian in appearance and remarked that she would be disappointed if she did not speak Norwegian like a native after she had been there six months. She has visited in Norway and is familiar with conditions under which she will work.

$20,000,000 DEFICIENCY FUND IS RECOMMENDED

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Coolidge has recommended to Congress that approximately $20,000,000 be made available to cover deficiency estimates of the Post Office Department for 1929, to provide construction funds for the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and for expenses of the Government oil lease litigation.

The post office estimates would include expenditures of $15,000,000 for railroad transportation and mail-messenger service. The President recommended that $1,414,820 be provided for 1930 and $462,500 for 1925 as supplemental appropriations for the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, to provide "additional amounts for personal services."

ART MUSEUM SALE LISTED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The American Art Association has just made public a complete list of the paintings which are to be sold by the Metropolitan Museum of Art on Feb. 7. This is the first auction sale of pictures ever held by the Museum.

Efficiency Board Founded to Slash Baltimore Costs

Civic Groups Co-operate in Effort to Promote City Economy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—The organization of a permanent, nonpartisan commission on governmental efficiency and economy has just been effected here, to follow up and continue the work of the former efficiency and economy commission and to maintain a fact-finding bureau for the public similar to research bureaus in other cities.

The work of the Efficiency and Economy Commission, which was organized in 1923 to reorganize the city government on a business basis, was cut short with the change of administration in 1927, but the effects of the changes have proved so valuable that the desirability of a permanent commission has been evident for some time.

The new organization was brought about through the co-operation of the Real Estate Board, the Association of Commerce and members of the former commission. Both the Real Estate Board and the Association of Commerce have pledged $5000 a year toward the budget of the new commission, and additional funds will be obtained by subscriptions. Fifteen members are to constitute a self-perpetuating board of trustees for the commission and to direct the work of the bureau, which it will maintain. It is intended to employ several full-time salaried experts to assume the principal burden of the work. In this respect the commission will differ from the former one, when the only paid workers were secretaries, the members themselves carrying on all of the work voluntarily.

When the commission's services were offered Mayor William F. Broening, he was told that its resources would be always at the call of the city for any sort of research or advisory governmental work.

The new phase of activity to be undertaken will consist of investigations by impartial, well-equipped committees of proposals made by individuals or partisan groups before submitting them for civic action.

HIGHWAY "STOP" SIGNS ORDERED FOR STATE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Placement of boulevard "stop" signs at all intersections of state highways has been ordered by the State Highway Department. The present warning signs merely indicate a crossroads. The boulevard "stop" system will be installed throughout the 12,000 miles of highways this spring.

At the same time additional safeguards will be provided at sharp bends in the road. Red reflectors, of aid in night driving, will be supplanted by signs of a different type which will indicate to the driver the direction of the turn just ahead. The word "stop" now appearing in certain signs, preceding hills or turns, will be changed to "slow," the use of "stop" being confined to the highway intersections.

Hum of Airplanes Hinders "Talkies"

Los Angeles City Council Asked to Provide Quiet Zones About Studios

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—The Los Angeles city council has been asked to establish a system of "quiet zones" in the air surrounding motion picture studios during the making of sound pictures.

King Vidor, motion picture director, proposes, briefly, that studios making talking pictures have a signal flag, to be raised when the "mikes" are "open." Flyers will be asked to detour around such studios or fly high enough to prevent the sound of their motors reaching the studios.

During the filming of a large exterior at one of the large studios recently lookouts were posted to warn director and players of the first approach of airplanes and according to Mr. Vidor only 10 minutes of the day could be devoted to "shootings," so numerous were the airplanes.

VIENNA TO REWARD WOMEN OF AUSTRIA

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—The League of Austrian Women's Societies have decided to establish an endowment fund with the purpose of rewarding the best work done by Austrian women in natural science, art, or social welfare.

The endowment will be named after Maria Hainisch, the mother of the Austrian former President, whose services for the women's cause here in the past three-quarters of a century were inestimable. A committee composed of members of the above league is representative of the Hainisch family. Leading authorities in cultural work will make awards.

MAZHURANITCH IN PARIS TO SIGN FRENCH TREATY

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the ground and is ready to begin positive work unobstructed by the old Constitution, laws, and parties.

The state structure of Jugoslavia must be rebuilt from the ground up, and Novost, an important Croat daily, says that is exactly what the Croats want.' So far, the paper asserts, complete impartiality has been observed in everything done under the new régime favorable to the Croats. However, uncertainty still prevails and the intelligentsia are unwilling to offer their services enthusiastically to a Cabinet which remains detached from the Nation. The press continues neutral.

The King has taken the important step of promulgating a new criminal law based on the most modern legal ideas, which he intends to be one of the first moves in the creation of a new permanent law code.

Italo-Jugoslav Treaty Ends

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia—The term of the treaty of friendship between Italy and Jugoslavia has expired. It is pointed out that the event happens fortunately at a moment when relations between these countries show considerable mutual good will. Moreover, both sides have expressed desire for settlement of outstanding questions a great number of which have accumulated since the conclusion of the Tirana pact.

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KANN'S—SECOND FLOOR

HARVARD HEAD ANALYZES FACT OF PROHIBITION

Has Done Good, No Doubt, Says Dr. Lowell, but He Asks, Has It Gone Too Far?

The views of Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University and one-time professor of government, as to whether the results of efforts of the United States to enforce prohibition in the face of present opposition justify a continuance of an unmodified continuance of the policy, are set forth in an article in the February number of the Atlantic Monthly.

Dr. Lowell recognizes economic benefits from the dry policy and a distinct advancement in the abolishment of the saloon, but deplores the apparent disrespect for law, which he attributes in part to the Eighteenth Amendment.

He likens the problems of prohibition enforcement to those of the reconstruction era after the Civil War in the United States. He says in part:

High Moral Purpose Evident

"That the prohibitionists who urged the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment were actuated by the highest moral purpose no one has a right to doubt; that there was a real evil to combat is not less certain. There is almost no desire to restore the open saloon; but the question is whether, in the enthusiasm for suppressing drunkenness, they went, like the advocates of reconstruction, too far, and thereby imperiled the object in view.

". . . . The Eighteenth Amendment, no more effectively enforced than it is today, and than it is likely to be in future, might prove to be the path of least resistance and greatest general satisfaction, were it not that it involves grave evils; for the present condition is very demoralizing. That it has produced corruption among government agents, and in some states in the police, is universally believed.

"Like the policy of reconstruction in the South, it has turned many respectable people who ought to be patterns of law and order into lawbreakers. It is responsible for no small amount of violence and crime. . . . The country is at odds with itself. There is a lack of harmony in principles that causes friction, maladjustment, and confusion. It is not a healthy condition, or one that ought to continue.

Has No Doubt Done Good

"Prohibition has no duobt done good. It has abolished the saloon; it has diminished the absence from the factory of workmen through drink, the waste of their wages on liquor, and the consequent suffering of their families.

"But it has done this at the cost of lowering the standards of many citizens and officials. In short, it seems to have been an economic benefit not unmixed with a distinct moral detriment. The object should be to retain the first of these and eliminate the second.

"Of course, if the enforcement could be made thoroughly effective and maintained for a considerable time, the moral evils of the present condition might be removed, and habits established that would prevent their recurrence.

"Whether this is possible or not should be considered, not from a dogmatic or sentimental standpoint, but from that of a true statesman with an open mind, free from prejudice, by a careful examination of facts and conditions and in the light of experience.

Two Conclusions Drawn

"If, after such a study, enforcement appears to be feasible and desirable, by methods which can practicably be applied, it should be so administered as to be really effective, instead of being, as now, vexatious, demoralizing, and inefficient.

"If, on the contrary, it should appear that the law as it now stands cannot be fully enforced, it should be so modified as to preserve those features which are most important, such as the abolition of the open saloon, and it should permit communities which desire and can carry out absolute exclusion of liquor to enjoy the privilege; while at the same time discarding things which are not essential for this purpose and are found to impede enforcement.

"If the prohibitionists insist that their principle unabated shall remain the formal law, they will probably make enforcement impossible hamper the growth of temperance, and perpetuate violation of the law and of good order. This last is the most serious aspect of the matter."

Federal Library Aids Braille Use

Acclaims Two-Side Method of Printing as Saving Costs and Shelf Space

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The Library of Congress, which circulates books printed in Braille to the blind all over the country, is acclaiming the increased use of the two-side or interpointing process of printing. Not only will it reduce the price of books but it will also help to solve the shelving problem which is difficult in collections of any considerable size, it points out.

The total collection of embossed literature at the library now numbers 18,877 volumes and circulation for 1928 was 45,634 volumes, an increase of approximately 2000 over the previous year.

Circulation steadily increases due to the demand from schools and institutions of learning for the blind and the work of home teachers supplied by states and societies, library officials say.

The possibilities of book service for the blind and the good accomplished cannot be shown in figures, the library points out. Its effect can be measured better by the eagerness with which the blind avail themselves of the service and the grateful appreciation expressed in letters received daily.

The testing section of the Government Printing Office is conducting experiments with paper to be used in Braille books, and also certain experiments with a view to improving the binding of these books, the library announces.

Maryland Rally Lauds Prohibition

State Enforcement Bill Called For by Speakers at Baltimore Meeting

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—Approximately 2000 people attended the twenty-third annual meeting of the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland just held here. The purpose of the meeting was to add support of a bill for state prohibition enforcement now before the Legislature.

In the absence of the president of the state league, John H. Baker, vice-president, introduced George W. Crabbe, superintendent of the league, and Arthur R. Robinson, United States Senator from Indiana, who received an ovation for his defense of the Constitution and the Eighteenth Amendment.

Mr. Robinson declared that the Eighteenth Amendment reflected the will of the people, and that it would not be safe to tamper with the Constitution to change this amendment, for, eventually, the whole institution might give way, retarding the tremendous advance of the United States socially, economically, and industrially, and especially in the improvement of American youth, since the disappearance of the saloon. He urged support of every movement having for its purpose the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Mr. Crabbe discussed the local situation and the need for a state enforcement code.

Where Ages Leave Their Mark

Keystone

One of the Many Chambers in the Luray Caverns, Luray, Va., Where Electric Lights Enhance the Beauty.

Man Polishes Up Nature's Work on Yawning Caverns of Virginia

Steam Drill and Electric Light Enhance Beauties of Luray Cave, Natural Tunnel and Other Noted Spots in State

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—Shining both sides of its shield, by developing the natural beauties below as well as above ground, Virginia is spending many thousands of dollars this year in making its natural caverns and their environs more attractive and get-at-able.

While a group of financiers and vacation resort promoters are engaged in landscaping the site and improving the interior of Giant Caverns, nestling in the lap of the Giles County mountains, a development corporation in Scott County is engaged in transforming Natural Tunnel and its surroundings, and at Luray Cave in Page County—already a focal point for more than 20,000 annual visitors—further work of beautification is taking place.

In all this work the electrician and the man behind the stone drill are applying short-cut modern methods in bringing out the wonders which the slow processes of nature have been ages in storing up.

New Entrances Cut

A new entrance on a level with the "Assembly Hall of the Vikings" is being cut through the solid walls of Giant Caverns; tiny lakes tucked away in its vast shadows are taking on a fairy-like luminescence by the use of artfully concealed electric lights; entrances to dim, underground chambers are being enlarged, and steps are being hewn up the rocky inclines of what were mysterious tunnels but are now well-lighted passageways.

Other workmen are engaged in adding attractiveness and facilities for recreation to the cavern's surroundings, the plans for improvement including a hotel, a nine-hole golf course, tennis courts and a station of rock at the entrance of the cavern.

An electric power plant, a large swimming pool made by damming Stock Creek colored illumination for grounds and tunnel, with gift shops, restaurants, rest rooms and eventually a hotel on the site of Natural Tunnel are included in the work which calls for completion this spring, following the closing of a 10-year lease, according to Joseph P. Seaton of Johnson City, Va., who heads the company operating the resort.

Tunnel Has Majestic Portal

Natural Tunnel is located near the Tennessee state line, its west entrance being within 50 yards of the Appalachian Way, which extends from Chicago to Charleston, S. C. Pillars of rock 300 feet high, with an archway 70 feet high and 150 feet wide, form its northern entrance, while Stock Creek rushes into its shadows for a distance of 1600 feet before emerging into the Sunlight.

The southern entrance is 90 feet high and 120 feet wide, guarded by a stately perpendicular wall of varicolored limestone which rises to a height of 364 feet and extends for 3000 feet in a massive U-shaped semi-inclosure.

Giant caverns are located on an elevation overlooking the town of Narrows, Va., above the juncture of Wolf Creek and New River, with a majestic sweep of mountain for background.

Luray Cave is hidden under the low spurs of the western slopes of the Blue Ridge, near the Shenandoah Valley town of Luray. It was discovered in 1878. Installation of electric lights enable visitors to explore its tiers of galleries and cavities and to examine the numerous stalactites and columns, some of which are more than 50 feet high and, when struck, give out a bell-like tone. The area explored underlies about 100 acres.

GOVERNMENT COST DOUBLES IN DECADE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The cost per capita of municipal government in Boston rose to $62.81 in 1927, according to a report by the United States Census Bureau. This is approximately $2 higher than in 1926, and is nearly twice the per capita cost in 1917.

This figure excludes outlays of nearly $12,000,000 for permanent improvements and approximately $3,000,000 for public service functions. Including these, the total revenue collected was $76,153,502, or $96.02 per capita, and of this sum $71.58 per capita was collected by property taxes.

JAPANESE LAUD UNITED STATES AS ALLY NATION

Benefits in East-West Trade Cited at Institute in Cleveland

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—Japan looks to the United States as the source of its national salvation, Kinnosuke Adachi, Japanese newspaper man, declared before the third Foreign Affairs Institute here. He scored "jingoists" of both countries and of other nations.

"The only solution of Japan's problem of feeding its hungry thousands on its small islands lies in industrialization, and this necessitates the borrowing of money and experience from the United States," Mr. Adachi said.

Further extension of the rapidly increasing business relations between Japanese and United States interests was pointed out by Toshi Go, New York manager of the South Manchuria Railway Company.

"Since the World War Japan has looked to the United States for its financing," he said. "Before that, loans were negotiated in London.

"More than $200,000,000 of American capital is invested in electrical works in Japan, which has immense resources in hydroelectric power. There is no doubt but that these investments will steadily increase."

Adoption by the United States of England's plan of the "commonwealth of nations" in handling affairs of its dependent possessions was suggested during the round table discussion by Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War. Mr. Baker declared that the United States is shirking its duty toward its possessions in not requiring officials in charge of the dependencies to visit those countries and get first-hand information regarding them.

"Every Secretary of War should be required to visit the Philippines, the Panama Canal and Porto Rico before he assumes office," Mr. Baker said. "Every Secretary of the Navy should visit the Virgin Islands and Guam, and every Secretary of the Interior should personally see Alaska and Hawaii."

The Cleveland Adult Education Association, which sponsors the Foreign Affairs Institute, is now able to stand on its own feet financially, Mr. Baker announced. Heretofore it has been an experiment of the Carnegie Foundation, which now feels that the organization can go ahead on its own merits.

Ford Gets Early Electrical Unit

New York Edison Company Gives Him Relic for Dearborn Museum

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — The first electrical unit ever used in a central generating station has just been presented to Henry Ford for his Museum of American Industries in Dearborn, Mich., by the New York Edison Company. It consists of a steam engine and two generators and shows an early transition to tall "skyscraper" apparatus, designed to save space

The unit stands 25 feet above its foundation and weighs 100 tons. Mr. Ford saw it when he visited the old Duane Street station of the New York Edison Company not long ago. He said it would be used to supply some of the light in the Ford Museum. Thus visitors to the museum will see the early day electrical apparatus actually in operation.

In comparison with the 160,000-kilowatt (210,000 horspeower) steam turbine generators of today, the unit with its 625 horsepower three-cylinder engine and two 200-kilowatt (270 horsepower each) direct current multi-polar generators seems insignificant. However, it was considered a powerful piece of machinery when put into operation at Duane Street on Dec. 15, 1891.

King of Abyssinia Crowned Over Again

Obliging Monarch Repeats Colorful Ceremony for Guests' Movie Camera

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The courtesy of an Abysinnian King, who went so far as to stage his coronation over again for the "movie" camera of his American guests, is reported to the Field Museum of Natural History by Capt. Harold A. White, leader of its expedition to the wilds of that Kingdom.

His Majesty, Tafari Mahonnen, remote heir to the Queen of Sheba, did all in his power to make pleasant the visit of the expedtion to his capital, Addis Ababa. First he provided a reception of state.

Then the obliging monarch, knowing the expedition's desire for colorful motion pictures, put on his magnificent coronation robes and royal gems, and, while the handles of the machines turned, went through a repetition of the ceremonies by which he recently was made King.

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APRICOT WHIP
(6 Servings)

2 level tablespoonfuls Knox Sparkling Gelatine, 2 cups apricot pulp, 1 cup cold water, 1 cup sugar, 1 teaspoonful vanilla or almond extract, 1 tablespoonful lemon juice, 3 egg whites, ⅛ teaspoonful salt.

Rub stewed, dried or canned apricots through a coarse strainer until two cups of pulp is obtained. Soak gelatine in cold water for about five minutes. Heat apricot pulp to the boiling point, stir in the gelatine and cool until beginning to stiffen, stirring occasionally. Then beat until foamy, fold in stiffly beaten egg whites and flavoring and pour into a wet mold. Chill, turn out and garnish with halves of apricots or pieces of blanched almonds.

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(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page.)

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2. In the Grampian Ranges of Australia.
3. In the Island of Capri.
4. By hanging it on the wall.
5. "Credulous" and "creditable."
6. "Regulated competition."
7. Rhodesia, South Africa.
8. High wages.
9. The Steel Helmet.
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THE INDIVIDUALITY *of* THESE ATTRACTIVE PIECES

It is, above all, the personal quality of these new examples that strikes the observer. Here for example is a little French Louis XVI commode . . . well adapted like so many others in these carefully considered groups . . . to the small apartment bedroom. It is made of old cherrywood with a delicious warmth of tone and the gray marble top is delightful in its decorative contrast. It is the best type of provincial piece. Had it been an antique, one could not have been more struck by its individual excellence of design. It never was or can become common or uninteresting any more than a good decorative painting or piece of sculpture. Entirely different in appearance is a much larger Italian Louis XV chest of drawers with the typical chamfered corners and serpentine front. Here again the wood is old and beautifully figured, with an exquisite patina, and the whole design has a noble simplicity and grace worthy of the most distinguished interior. An English 18th Century revolving bookcase offers the same charm of unexpectedness, simple good taste and excellent individual design, in its own genre. And so does a small English drum table of mahogany and rosewood with a leather top.

LITTLE FRENCH DIRECTOIRE TABLES *and* A LOUIS XVI DINING TABLE

To pass through these collections is to note everywhere pieces of recent importation exhibiting the same admirable intrinsic qualities. The small French Directoire tables with their amusingly miniature and endlessly varied graces and uses. Louis XV hanging bookshelves and many sorts of standing bookshelves almost indispensable in the small modern house and apartment but by no means easy to find. Small Italian walnut tables, round or hexagonal for rooms designed in the manner of the late Renaissance. A Louis XVI mahogany oval dining table, a particularly difficult piece to find. An English 17th Century gateleg table made of old oak, and one of the earliest designs. An oak and yewtree wood chest on chest with bun feet and quaint geometrical molded panellings, a piece of most unhackneyed interest. A Louis XV table of a size most adaptable to bridge. These pieces, of which but a few are enumerated here, are to be found throughout the house of Belmaison as well as in the groupings on the Fourth Gallery. And all are appreciably lowered for the sale's duration.

WANAMAKER'S—Fourth and Fifth Galleries, new building

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RADIO

Band Filter Is Feature of New Supersonic Set

No receiver for modern radio has received as much interest in this newspaper as the Supersonic, designed by Volney D. Hurd. In working out an improved model for this season, it was found that our most devoted Supersonic fan, Russell B. Eaton of Toronto, was working along identical lines. It was felt that a fresh treatment of this receiver would be of greater interest than our own discussion, and Mr. Eaton kindly consented to prepare three articles, of which this is the first. It is not a receiver for other than the experienced fan to build.

BEFORE presenting the details of this new model Supersonic, it seems desirable to say a word or two relative to the subject of tone quality, which is the main improvement in this model over previous ones. There are many people whose perception of differences in tone quality is less acute than others. On the other hand a person who has a musical ear will be keenly appreciative of a betterment in tonal reproduction that might go entirely unnoticed by others.

Therefore because of the very fine tone which seems to be one of the many good features peculiar to the Supersonic circuit, the improvement brought about by the use of a band-pass filter is of rather a subtle nature and you either notice it or you don't! With it a good soprano voice comes through with a purity and liquid smoothness that puts the average set to shame.

The essential difference between the set under discussion and the original Supersonic is in the use of a shield-grid tube as a radio-frequency amplifier, with a double tuned transformer coupling this tube to the second detector. This transformer acts as a band-pass filter since both primary and secondary are tuned to the same frequency and are loosely coupled.

It is true that the shape of the tuning curve is not a perfect "double hump" because some regeneration is introduced into the secondary of the transformer and this tends to sharpen the peak instead of flatten it. However, the improvement is sufficiently great to make the change worth while. The selectivity is also improved, so much so in fact that positive 10 kilocycle separation is secured with a fairly long outside antenna.

Although a very high order of amplification is obtained, it is altogether probable that less shielding and greater spacing of parts would be better; in fact preliminary tests indicated this. But since the set had to conform to a predetermined space requirement, some compromise was necessary. Therefore the shield grid tube and its input coil, etc., were inclosed in a metal shield and the set mounted on a metal chassis.

No audio channel is shown in the accompanying diagram, but it is highly desirable that this part of the outfit be of the best in order to make the most of the excellent quality fed into it. Also the speaker used should be one that will not introduce distortion on its own account, otherwise much of the roundness in the higher audible frequencies that are delivered by the band-pass filter will be destroyed.

Reference to the schematic diagram will show a number of somewhat unusual features. In spite of the requirements for several different B voltages, only one binding post is used for the purpose and a pair of variable high resistances are employed to step the 135 volts down to what is needed. Also there is a fixed resistance in series with one of the variables for the purpose of providing the correct potential to the plate of the oscillator tube. The variables are mounted on a piece of panel stock together with the four binding posts.

Attention is also called to the fact that grid-bias detection is used in both detector tubes. The first detector being a hi-mu type (UX240) this form of detection is much the best. In the second detector circuit it is employed because this tube has to handle lots of power at times and this method enables it to do so without introducing any distortion.

The set in its present form has been in operation since about the middle of last November and careful check up has been made from time to time with two other Supersonic sets of the original type. Invariably the selectivity has been better, the volume at least equal and the quality of tone markedly superior. As a matter of fact the volume too was greater because with the older sets regeneration had to be kept pretty well at maximum while with this set the regeneration is always well below that point.

As for the "pick-up" ability of the set it seems absolutely devoid of any respect for distance and puts on the speaker with amazing volume stations from all over the country. Stations over 1000 miles away have been heard with good volume with only a six foot piece of wire as an aerial.

Constructional details will be given in the article to follow.

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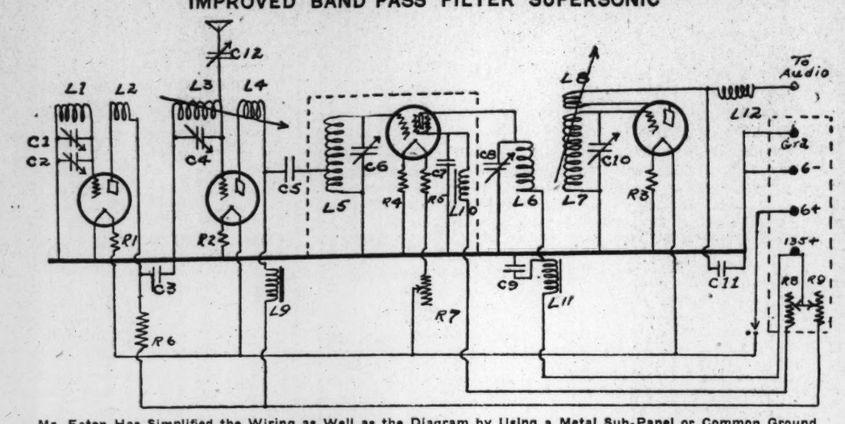

Mr. Eaton Has Simplified the Wiring as Well as the Diagram by Using a Metal Sub-Panel or Common Ground Connection, Shown by the Heavy Black Line Extending Across the Drawing. The Numerous Nice Refinements Discussed in the Article Are Shown Here.

CITIES SERVICE LEADER

ROSARIO BOURDON

THERE is an interesting individual behind the Cities Service programs. That is Rosario Bourdon, whose popular Cities Service March opens the hour.

Director Bourdon was born in Montreal, and as a child of 7 took up that most difficult of instruments, the cello. Two years later he went to Europe to study, and at 12 graduated from the Conservatory of Ghent. He graduated with the highest honors and received first prize for chamber music.

As a child prodigy, Bourdon toured Europe and, returning to America, became a member in 1901 of the Cincinnati Orchestra under Van Der Stricken. A year later he joined the famous Philadelphia Symphony and appeared as a concert soloist.

Later Bourdon became associated with Victor Herbert during his symphony orchestra days. After another period of study in Europe, he was chosen assistant conductor of the St. Paul Orchestra and in that capacity gained new fame.

In 1911 he joined the staff of one of the largest makers of talking machine records and there gained the technical experience which has made him one of the leading directors of microphone concerts. Because of this, Bourdon was sought as director of the Cities Service Hour, one of the most popular on the air today.

Two popular favorites will be sung by the Cities Service Cavaliers during the program Friday evening, Feb. 1, at 8 o'clock, eastern time. These selections are "Wait Till the Sun Shines, Nellie" and "Baffin's Bay."

The program:

Cities Service March	Bourdon
Danse de Fleurs	Marcharino
Tarantelle	Jacchia
Selections from "The Firefly"	Friml
Wait Till the Sun Shines, Nellie	
Madame	Berger
Autumn	Chaminade
Song of India	Rimsky-Korsakoff
Mock Morris	Grainger
Pastorale	Sibelius
Polonaise Militaire	Chopin
Baffin's Bay	
Angelus and Fete	Massenet
My Sunshine Jane	Ball-MacArthur

This program may be heard through WEAF, WEEI, WLIT, WRC, WGR, WCAE, WTAM, WWJ, KYW, KSD, WOW, WDAF, WFAA, KOA, WOC, WGY, KSTP and WKY.

"Drums" Feature Next Damrosch Children's Hour

DRUMS, those earliest childhood instruments of expression, are featured in the next Damrosch educational hour, fortunately lifted above the tin rattle of the little boy soldier. However, as a compromise with childhood, Mr. Damrosch in his discussion of drums, essentially kettle drums in orchestral work, also brings in the military drums. "Percussion: Kettledrums and Military Drum" is the title of the lecture recital for the seventh, eighth, and ninth grades, to be given Friday, Feb. 1, at 11 a.m., eastern time. "Flute and Clarinet" will be the subject for children in Grades III and IV.

A Tchaikovsky number, "Dance of the Toy Flutes" from the charming fairy ballet, "Nutcracker Suite," has been selected as the introductory selection. The second is also a dance, that of the "Happy Spirits" from Gluck's "Orpheus and Eurydice." It takes place in Act III of the opera, when Orpheus arrives in the Happy Valley and is greeted by a chorus of the Happy Ones. They bring his wife, Eurydice, and he leads her by the hand from the valley.

The conclusion of the first lecture-concert will be the second and most popular of Liszt's 15 "Hungarian Rhapsodies." All of them originally were composed for the piano, but most of them have been scored for orchestra, the instrumental version for the present one being made by Herr Muller-Berghaus. The two principal movements are the Lassan, or slow movement, and the Friska, or quick movement, of the conventional Hungarian czardas.

The second half hour, featuring the percussion instruments, opens with "Scene in the Country," from Berlioz's "Symphonie Fantastique," representing the confused thoughts of a misguided young musician. In the summer evening he hears two shepherds playing a Ranz-de-vaches in alternate dialogue, and the pastoral duet and charming scene restore his hopes and some of his calm. Sunset is depicted, then distant thunder, finally solitude, and silence.

The gifted Irish-American composer, Victor Herbert, contributes some airs from his "American Fantasy."

The Schubert "Marche Militaire" which closes the hour is a small piece, originally intended for piano, in which a little of the Old World pomp and glitter of the imperial soldiery is heard in marching rhythm.

The program will be heard through WJZ, WBZ, WBZA, WBAL, WHAM, KDKA, WLW, WJR, KFKX, KWK, WHO, WOW, WDAF, KVOO, WFAA, KPRC, WOAI, WHAS, WSM, WSB, WBT, WRVA, WTMJ, KSTP, KOA, WSMB, WRC, WMC and WJAX.

The Listener Speaks

SUNDAY afternoon is becoming a real feast of symphony music for radio listeners nowadays. Each week at three o'clock the Columbia Symphonic Hour presents interesting and unusual numbers with explanatory remarks by the director, Howard Barlow. At the same time the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra begins its regular Sunday afternoon concerts which come directly from the Metropolitan Opera House and Carnegie Hall different numbers on these programs.

Added to these two first-rate orchestral concerts was the program offered for the first time last Sunday at 4 o'clock through the NBC by the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, playing before, WTAM microphones. The introductory remarks given before the numbers in each of these concerts are excellent examples of concise and interesting presentation of musical history and information. To listen regularly to them is really a fine course in music appreciation.

The United Symphony Orchestra in the Columbia program last Sunday commenced with Cherubini's "Water Carrier" Overture. Then came the most interesting feature of the hour. It was a group of Eight Russian Folk Songs by Liadow which had been especially rescored for the occasion by Howard Barlow, the director. Ranging in theme from a Song of Noel, a "Religious Song" and a "Complaint" to a "Bird Song" and a "Comic Song," every phase of the Russian peasant's character was suggested in music. There was a delightful simplicity and naïve charm in each of the pieces—almost the fanciful fairy imaginings of the world as seen by a child. Other numbers on this program was Liszt's "Les Preludes," the Oriental dances from Leo Delibes "Lakme" and the same composer's "Sylvia." Bruch's Violin Concerto in G minor was played by the orchestra and Walter Edelstein.

In the meantime occasional turnings of the dial to WOR brought in enticing snatches of a Wagnerian program the last heard before tuning in on the Cleveland Orchestra being a part of "Lohengrin."

As it happened the Cleveland program opened with the Prelude to Act Three of this same opera which was followed by the Allegretto from the second movement of Cesar Frank's D Minor Symphony. In striking contrast to this came Pierne's "School of the Little Fauns"—a composition which carries the listener right into the joyously alive woods of ancient Greece. Two of Stravinsky's "Firebird" Suite continued the modern trend of the program. The "Berceuse" and "Finale" were chosen. In this way the legends of classic Greece were transformed into the fairy tales of later times in fitting preparation from the delightful picture of modern woodlands peopled to suit individual taste with creations of the imagination, "Tales of the Vienna Woods," by Johann Strauss. The program concluded with Tchaikovsky's popular "1812" Overture with its musical portrayal of the burning of Moscow as Napoleon advanced upon it.

Beautiful records of the "Firebird Suite" and of "Tales of the Vienna Woods" have been made for the Victor Company by the Philadelphia Orchestra; "The School of the Little Fauns," under the title, "The Entry of the Little Fauns," is included in the Columbia album containing Ravel's "Mother Goose" Suite, played by the New York Symphony Orchestra, under Walter Damrosch. The Bruch Violin Concerto is played by Albert Salmon and an orchestra directed by Sir Hamilton Harty in the Columbia Master-works set, "Les Preludes," are recorded on Victor Nos. 6863-4 by the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra under Alfred Hertz.

D. M.

EAST RIVER HIGHWAY'S COST SET AT $9,000,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NTW YORK—An East River drive, swinging north from the Battery 3½ miles to East Fifty-fourth Street, is recommended by Julius A. Miller, president of the Borough of Manhattan, in a memorandum to the Board of Estimate. Cost is estimated at $9,000,000, with the city's share $4,000,000, the remainder being paid by landowners who would receive special water grant clauses in the title deeds.

Beautification of the river front as well as the more utilitarian work of providing another north-and-south traffic artery, are important phases of the project. Connection in the lower part of the city with the elevated West Side express highway would permit a trip almost around Manhattan Island without encountering any intersecting streets.

New Atwater Kent Models

Announcement is made from Philadelphia this week of two new electro-dynamic Atwater Kent radios. One of the receivers, Model 46, is a table set, using seven A. C. tubes and one rectifying tube with double power tube stage. The company also announces an electro-dynamic speaker. The second new model, No. 53, is a distinct innovation in radio. It is an "all-in-one" instrument, in the form of a low graceful, metal console. Its finish is particularly unique and attractive, being ebony lacquer with green or red trimming. Mechanically its receiver and speaker are the same as the Model 46 and dynamic speaker.

Berlioz' "Symphonie Fantastique"

THE National Orchestra, directed by Walter Damrosch, in its regular Saturday evening concert, presented two excerpts from "Henry VIII"—an opera by Saint-Saëns which is very little known. The "Scotch Idyll" and "Gigue" were the numbers chosen from it as being typical of a work which is so different from any other of Saint-Saëns's compositions. The first of the two seems to have caught the Scottish atmosphere very well—perhaps reflecting the close mingling of interests of France and Scotland during several periods of history.

For the second number on the program Mr. Damrosch chose the andante movement from Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, preceding its performance by a talk upon its significance and an introduction to the major themes. From the rich solemnity of this favorite part of a favorite symphony listeners were transported to the streets of Paris in the time of the Revolution. This scene was called up by the "March to the Scaffold," from Berlioz' "Symphonie Fantastique"—and by the conductor's graphic description which preceded it.

From this rather depressing atmosphere the concert was lifted into the cheerful rhythmic activity of two of Dvořák's Slavonic dances, No. 7 and No. 8—after Mr. Damrosch had told of the saying that every Czechoslovakian baby boy is placed on a blanket with a violin on one side and a silver coin on the other and his career as either a business man or a musician is decided upon by his preference at this time!

Hector Berlioz, who was represented on this program by the "March to the Scaffold," was the subject of the "Great Composers" program through the NBC in the following hour. Two more parts of the "Symphonie Fantastique"—"Un Bal" and "Marche au Supplice"—were included in a program made up of vocal and orchestral numbers from various of his works, including the "Damnation of Faust" and "Romeo and Juliet."

Berlioz' "March to the Scaffold" is included in a complete recording of the "Symphonie Fantastique" made by the London Symphony Orchestra under Felix Weingartner in Columbia Masterworks Album, No. 34. The fourth movement is also available on Victor 6869 as played by the Hollywood Bowl Orchestra, directed by Eugene Goossens. Columbia Masterworks Album 48 offers a recording of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra under Felix Weingartner.

D. M.

Abyssinia "Goes Wireless"

BY WIRELESS

LONDON—Abyssinia is to have a wireless station capable of transmitting to London, Paris, Berlin and Rome, receiving above-mentioned stations in addition to America, according to a special correspondent in the Morning Post. For many years, the writer says, "reactionary forces in Abyssinia have successfully opposed the establishment of a wireless station either by their own government or foreign enterprise, and any wireless news filtering into Abyssinia has had to come via Aden by post or through small private receiving sets or the Italian and, recently, the German legations. Now the King has cut the Gordian knot and adopted very modern methods of advertising for tenders through the Abyssinian equivalent to postmaster-general." The proposed transmitting station will work with from 20 to 25 kilowatts and wavelengths from 10 to 50 meters. In addition to the main station there will be five minor transmitting and receiving stations erected in different parts of the interior. The latest date for the receipt of tenders is stated to be Feb. 28.

RADIO-CABLES MERGER ASKED BY COL. DAVIS

General Attorney of R. C. A. Would Follow Program Adopted in England

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Unified control of radio and cable communications to foreign countries to meet competition of European monopolies was urged by Col. Manton Davis, vice-president and general attorney of the Radio Corporation of America, who resumed testimony before the House Merchant Marine Committee.

Tracing the rise of the R. C. A. in the two years and two months of its existence, Colonel Davis showed that only one dividend has been paid by the company, and this $7 on the preferred shares, although the listed value of the stock has skyrocketed from about $40 to $370 a share, making great profits for those who invested originally.

Wave Grants Criticized

Colonel Davis's plea for an American "monopoly" similar to that recently formed by the British Government to engage in overseas communications service was an outgrowth of previous criticism on the grant of 40 short waves to the Universal Wireless Communication Company. This action would set up a monopoly of radio message transmission in the domestic field, he said.

The spokesman for the R. C. A. went over point by point charges of "monopoly" made against his organization, outlined present stock control by the affiliated General Electric and Westinghouse companies, and traced the patent contest that has brought it in contact with virtually every maker of wireless or radio tubes in the domestic field.

"The influential voices in the control of R. C. A. policies are General Electric and Westinghouse," he said.

Company's Rise Traced

Colonel Davis traced the rise of the company to action of the Government in sweeping away radio patent restrictions in the World War. Following the war agreements which permitted joint use of the patents of General Electric, Westinghouse and American Telegraph & Telephone were the steps that brought R. C. A. into existence. Colonel Davis denied that the radio cross-license agreement has been proved illegal either by the Federal Trade Commission or the courts, or that a "radio trust" or "monopoly of the air" existed.

"The plain truth is the R. C. A. patents are valid and enforcible," said Colonel Davis.

The celebrated "clause 9" relating to radio tubes, under which many of the most powerful competing manufacturers of radio sets have been using R. C. A. parts and tubes, has not been proved illegal, Colonel Davis said. He emphasized that his company is still fighting to retain its control in this issue.

"The case in which propagandists say R. C. A. has been 'found guilty of a flagrant violation of the anti-monopoly laws' is still pending in Delaware," Colonel Davis said, "and has not yet been tried."

NEW GREEK COUNCIL TAKES OATH OF OFFICE

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—Fifteen members of the new state council took oath Jan. 28 before the President. After leaving the presidential palace they called at the Chancellery to thank the Government for conferring on them this high distinction.

Mr. Venizelos, in replying, said the Government believed that the functioning of the new institution was destined more than anything else to create in the citizens the sentiment that the state council is not a power of violence, but a moral force acting within the limits of the law.

"I believe, when at the end of the year we pass in review the results of the council's functioning all will acknowledge that in this body we have created an essential guarantee for the proper functioning of an administration machine and have created an effective instrument to prevent excesses."

World Meetings on Radio Planned

United States May Attend All Four Important Foreign Conferences

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—World interest in radio appears to have taken a firm hold abroad, if the invitations to attend various international radio conferences are any indication, as William R. Vallance, the assistant solicitor of the State Department, announced that the United States has four important foreign congresses under consideration, and that in each of these the radio and telegraph play the major rôle.

"There will be held an international convention at Prague, Czechoslovakia, on April 4, lasting until the 13th," stated Mr. Vallance, who recently returned from an important trip to Belgium to attend the Cortina Conference at Brussels, as one of the technical advisers of the American delegation. "This convention will discuss the subject of allocation of wavelengths for broadcasting in Europe and allocation of frequencies for telegraphy."

"Germany is interested in obtaining special frequencies for police and weather reports," he added. "Austria desires a discussion on 'Indications of Call' (call letters), while Holland wishes to discuss the problem of special wavelengths for private radio operators.

"The countries who have already accepted this invitation are Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland, Spain, Italy, Latvia, Sweden, Jugoslavia, Rumania, Denmark, Poland, Norway, Egypt, Russia, Esthonia, Austria, Belgium, Hungary and Czechoslovakia."

At the International Conference for the safety of life at sea, London on April 15, the State Department expects to have a representative, while a number of the radio-minded officials from the United States Coast Guard and the Navy and the Department of Commerce are mentioned for the American delegation.

KFAU Now Becomes KIDO

BOISE—Station KFAU of Boise, Ida., and the only high-powered station in the State, has changed its name to KIDO with its recent change in ownership. It is of 1250-kilocycle power and is available for the networks.

Public's Rights Guide Hoover's Policy on Radio

(Continued from Page 1)

of the greater system of domestic and international communication.

There is, for instance, the question of radio telegraph competing with wire telegraph. Radio is now competing with the cable lines in transoceanic communications. The radio companies desire to extend their commercial business to land communications. To what extent, if at all, radio should be allowed to enter into the domestic commercial telegraph business is a tremendously vital problem that confronts the President-elect in this radio question.

In the manufacturing and patent control phases of the radio problem, Mr. Hoover will be called upon to decide what course the Government will pursue in handling the question of combinations, which in the radio business are primarily patent monopolies. Recently, after five years of investigation, the Federal Trade Commission dismissed its proceedings against the so-called trust. Independent producers have sought, so far unavailingly, action from the Attorney-General to press suits against the manufacturers controlling many interlocking patent rights. The independents contend that the Trade Commission dropped the radio case for want of jurisdiction; although the commission made no explanation as to just why it shelved the action.

As President, Mr. Hoover will inevitably have a controlling voice in determining what the Attorney General does about this demand. His very selection for the office will have bearing on the case as will his appointments to the Federal Radio Commission control in a large measure its policy and attitude. Should the present Congress decline to extend the life of the present commission another year as has been forecast by C. C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington, it would go out of office Feb. 23, and become an appeal board on March 16.

Appointment to this appeal board would be in the hands of Mr. Hoover, as President. The men he would name would determine such vital issues as permitting the use of high power by certain select stations.

Should the present commission be continued, as seems unlikely at this time, there would be one or more vacaicies on it to be filled by Mr. Hoover. It is known that hte President-elect favors engineers on the commission and it is considered certain that he will name experts to the body as the opportunity arises.

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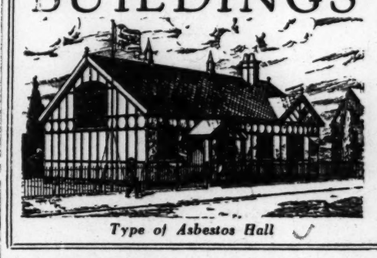

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LITTLE ENTENTE MAY GET LOWER RAILWAY RATES

Some Credence Given to Story That Dictator Initiated Conference

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—The reduction of railroad rates for the agricultural products of Rumania and Jugoslavia to and across Czechoslovakia and customs concessions to Czech manufactured products in Rumania and Jugoslavia will be among the topics of discussion at the Little Entente Economic Conference, opened here on Feb. 4.

The Bucharest press, discussing the information announcing the conference, bases its arguments in favor of a tripartite economic convention upon the opinions expressed by western economists concerning the desirability of knocking down the custom walls created in central Europe by the founding of new states, as a result of the World War.

The press traces the manifest lack of confidence in the new states which the Western money marts have shown, to these same custom walls, and declares there is delay in making satisfactory progress toward economic consolidation. While there is little optimism concerning the outcome of the conference, there is a general sentiment that the forthcoming discussion will at least result in a practical reduction of the excessive customs, to the three countries' mutual advantage.

The idea of constituting an economic tripartite alliance between the countries of the Little Entente is credited to Dr. Eduard Beneš, the Czechoslovak statesman who shortly before the June, 1928, conference declared to the press that the economic future of central Europe would be insured by such an accord, which would eventually include Austria, Poland and Hungary. Unfortunately the Beneš plan was shelved, although a commission was appointed to examine the question.

Last fall the negotiations of Jugoslavia and Czechoslovakia for a commercial convention were unsuccessful because of the opposition of the Jugoslav agrarian parties, and for this reason the announcement that Rumania has taken preliminary steps to call a special conference to discuss the tripartite economic alliance has somewhat astonished the foreign observer circles here.

Considerable credence is given to the apparently authoritative information that the initiative for the forthcoming assembly really came from the royal dictatorship now in power in Belgrade. Should this prove to be exact, the possibilities of the success of the conference are greatly enhanced. The fact that Rumania and Jugoslavia are primarily agricultural countries has been the main reason hitherto for the consensus in official and diplomatic circles that an unsurmountable obstacle existed.

Hungary Insists Political Demands Be Considered

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—The forthcoming preparatory economic conference of the Little Entente at Bucharest, now officially announced for Feb. 1, may pave the way for a closer economic co-operation with Central Europe which will have a significant bearing on the whole economic life of Europe, is the opinion of the semi-official Prager Presse. That difficulties exist is freely admitted.

Since the Jachymov conference in the spring of 1927, attempts to effect the economic solidarity of the Little Entente have been unsuccessful. Another Prague paper, the Narodni Politika, considers the economic and financial co-operation of the Little Entente pre-eminently a matter of organization. That something else is required is evident, however, from the fact that, despite good political relationships, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia have failed in the past few months to establish a lasting economic understanding.

In central Europe today all the states are seeking the removal of tariff barriers which are a great hindrance to economic recovery, but unfortunately different solutions are offered. An Austrian seeks it through a closer German connection; many leading economic experts advocate an economic Danubian confederation based on the old Austro-Hungarian Empire area, to include also Jugoslavia, Rumania, and posibly Bulgaria later; but Hungary's strategic position on the Danube makes her participation absolutely essential. This, she says, she will only give after her political demands are considered.

The coming Bucharest discussion is emphasized in the press as preliminary, and it is felt they will have accomplished much if they supply conditions acceptable as a basis of economic understanding by different individual states as a starting-point of economic action.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Kathrene Brown, Washington, D. C.
William M. Stewart, Wellesley, Mass.
James M. Stewart, Wellesley, Mass.
A. H. Barrister, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. A. H. Barrister, Chicago, Ill.
Mary E. Davis, Northampton, Mass.
Emery M. Gilman, New York City.
Margaret C. Gruenbaum, Philadelphia, Pa.

Italy Will Vote on Fascist List of 400 Deputies

Kingdom Placed in a Single Constituency—Only One Speech in Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Preparatory work for designation of parliamentary candidates by the Fascist Confederations of Employers and Workers and certain other authorized associations, is nearing completion.

It is expected that the Fascist Grand Council will be able to draw up the single list of 400 candidates to be submitted to the electorate for its approval or rejection in its session in February. A special department has been established in the Home Office to make the necessary preparations for the "plebiscite," which will take place on March 23, and which will result in the election of 400 Fascist deputies.

Orders have already been given for the printing of 30,000,000 ballot papers, of which 15,000,000 will have the word "Yes" in answer to the query also printed in the ballot paper, "Do you approve the list of deputies designated by the National Grand Council of Fascism," and the remaining 15,000,000 will have the word "No" in answer to the same query. It is estimated that the electorate will be about 15,000,000.

There will be one single constituency for the whole Kingdom, and the electorate will be asked to accept or reject the entire list of 400 candidates prepared by the Grand Council, out of the 1000 names offered, without the alternative of other lists.

As the election will consist in the mere confirmation or rejection by the electorate of the list of candidates chosen by the Grand Council, there will be no electoral campaign, and the proceedings will have a more or less official character. Signor Mussolini has recently declared that only one electoral speech will be delivered throughout the whole "campaign."

A few days before the actual voting takes place the prefects of the Kingdom, that is, the representatives of the central government in the provinces, will convoke the Provincial Councils of National Economy, and the political, administrative and syndicalist hierarchies of the Fascist Party, and "will remind the more or less forgetful citizens of the 92 Italian provinces of all that the Fascist régime has done for each separate province and for the whole country."

STATES' CO-OPERATION SOUGHT FOR PARKWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Joint development by New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania of a parkway along the Delaware River, and proposals for unified action toward waterpower development on the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers, will be taken up by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt with the Governors of these states, he has just announced.

Efforts to reach an agreement on the apportionment of water in these rivers, both for power production and water supply, have been in progress for years. With the Governor of New Jersey, Governor Roosevelt also will discuss the form of port or bridge authority to be placed in charge of additional vehicular tunnels between New York City and New Jersey, conflicting legislation having been introduced as to the proper body to handle future projects.

HOME FOR EDUCATION OF BOYS PROPOSED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK — Recommendation that a modern institution for treatment and education of so-called delinquent boys be established in the southern part of New York State will be made to the State Legislature by the Prison Association of New York, according to an announcement just made by Edwin O. Holter, president of the association. The institution would be financed and controlled by the State and its purpose would be similar to that of the State Agricultural and Industrial School.

The proposal is contained in a series of 21 recommendations just adopted by the association for submission to the Legislature.

King Amanullah Recalled, Says Afghan Consul

(Continued from Page 1)

and in view of the fact that it may at any moment become necessary to evacuate the male foreigners, who are all that remain in Afghanistan.

New Ministry Formed

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Ameer Habibullah has formed a Ministry at Kabul, presided over by Kabireddin, step-brother of former King Amanullah, according to reliable information from Afghanistan received here. It is not known to what extent this means the new ruler has won over southern clans to which the new Prime Minister belongs. The situation otherwise continues unchanged, except some skirmishing between the Ameer's followers and tribes about Jalalabad, who are not expected to decide their attitude toward Habibullah until snows melt in the spring.

Capital's Position Critical

LONDON (AP)—The Mail prints dispatches from Lahore, India, stating that Sir Denys Bray, foreign secretary to India, has gone to Peshawar because of the possible necessity of evacuating the few foreigners who still remain in Kabul, Afghanistan. The correspondent says that the position of the Afghan capital is chaotic and perilous with the inhabitants openly hoping for the return of Amanullah.

In a Turkish Cymbal Factory

There Is Nothing Overindustrialized About This Factory, Where in the Same Way as Was Done for Centuries the Turkish Workers Have Beaten Out the Cymbals. It Is a Famous Place, However, and to the Musicians Concerned With Such Things the Cymbals Turned Out by the Zildjians Are Well Known. The Two Zildjian Sons Are Seen Here.

Only One Person Knows Secret of the Alloy for These Cymbals

Handed Down Since Seventeenth Century, This Formula Remains With Turkish Family Who Run Cymbal Factory Known to Famous Musicians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Constantinople

NOT often does one hear of a 300-year-old secret being still a secret today. This, however, I found to be the case when I innocently asked J. S. Toledo, a director of the Turkish firm of cymbal manufacturers, K. Zildjian & Co., what was the special alloy they used which made the Zildjian cymbal so famous and sought after. I naturally expected to hear that it was by mixing such and such metals in such and such proportions that the special alloy was arrived at, but instead my interlocutor asked, "Do you seriously think I know how and of what the alloy is made?" It seemed anything but strange to assume that a director of a firm knew what his manufactures contained, but Mr. Toledo hastened to inform me that only one living person was in possession of the secret formula of the Zildjian alloy. At my expression of doubting surprise he took me to the factory, situated on the outskirts of Stamboul, and told me the history of the famous cymbal.

After many years of experimenting with alloys, melting and forging, a certain K. Zildjian finally discovered, in 1623, the perfect combination necessary to produce the finest cymbal yet known and he forthwith established the Zildjian cymbal factory in Stamboul. Little did he dream that "Zildjian" would become a famous name in the musical instrument world and that in a new era the cymbal would become the instrument of demand that it is today.

Only One Person Knows Secret

"Grandpa" Zildjian, as he is now referred to, was a clever old man, and he vowed that only one living person at a time should hold the secret formula. He passed along the formula for his alloy to his son and heir, and this only after having exacted a solemn promise that he, in his turn, would do likewise. And to this day this practice has been scrupulously respected. Furthermore, his descendants still carry on the business in the same old tumble-down factory.

After a visit there—which I have no wish to repeat, for while cymbals are all very well in moderation, the noise in the workshop is terrible—I was convinced that not only is the building unchanged but that no improved methods have been adopted. Despite the ever-increasing demand, the present-day firm refuses to be hustled and declines to entertain any proposals envisaging mass production. Customers receiving delivery of any considerable orders consider themselves, therefore, to be favored.

Many Letters From Famous Persons

Madame Zildjian treasures with pride many orders bearing the signatures of by-gone musical celebrities and with these are numerous ancient letters offering all kinds of inducements in exchange for the secrets of the firm.

Mr. Toledo, while being a director of what must be one of the oldest of Turkish industries is also a pioneer of the new, inasmuch as he is the head of the first Turkish toothpaste factory. The formula of "Biox," this new Turkish product, is also a secret, but I am assured that the two secret formulæ have nothing in common! Mr. Toledo, who owes much of the success of his new factory to the American system of publicity, has traveled on business in the United States, for apparently these secretly made products of Turkey are much in demand there.

J. H. W.

LUMBERING STOPPED IN PARK'S TERRITORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—By a temporary restraining order signed by Judge P. A. McElroy, in Haywood County Superior Court, the Suncrest Lumber Company is enjoined from cutting timber in the area of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. A further hearing will be held before Judge McElroy at Murphy.

The action of the superior court judge was taken before he learned of the ruling of Chief Justice Taft in Washington, in denying the petition of the lumber company, in which it asked that the park commission be restrained from interfering with its timber cutting activities. The area involved is comprised of 26,000 acres of what is termed "virgin forest," and which is much desired for park purposes.

"Any Rags?" No Longer the Same Old Story in the Same Old Way

"Any rags, any bones, any bottles, today," the familiar cry of the junk collector, and described in song as "the same old story in the same old way," has ceased to be a matter of local interest, or of disposing of a few old rags collected in the basement of apartment houses. It has not only become a big industry in the United States and in individual nations, but is stepping out to a position of importance in internatonal trade.

Rags now constitute a big item in the movement of transatlantic freight, and large quantities are shipped from the United States to Europe while sizable lots are shipped from Europe to the United States. Grades and classes of rags govern their value and the diversified lines of consuming industries are responsible for demand that makes necessary large imports and exports.

Imports of woolen rags into the United States for 11 months, ending with November, 1928, amounted to 17,853,933 pounds, valued at $5,262,743 compared with 15,754,986 pounds worth $4,669,619 in the corresponding period of 1927, federal figures show. Exports of woolen rags from the United States for the same period amounted to 15,939,457 pounds valued at $1,264,642, compared with 11,722,137 pounds worth $799,238 for the same period a year ago.

The increase in the imports of rags is expected to continue because a large number of American woolen mills have adopted the English "knits" as important admixtures to blends, and also because the new market for American knitted rags in automobile bodies causes a scarcity of the latter which makes necessary a supply from foreign countries to make up the deficiency.

Exports constitute largely low-grade rags to Europe, mainly to Germany, England, Italy and Russia, a quality of which the United States has an overabundance. Large lots of worsteds, dark merinos, etc., are available in the United States, which require larger outlets than are found here.

When rags are sold to England, prices are about the same as if quoted to American consumers because the average English buyer offers no credit risk or extension, it is pointed out by men in the trade. When selling to the Continent, however, where time extension seems to be an accepted feature of the business among some woolen and shoddy mills, prices are quoted higher, to take care of a wait of 60 days and upward, for the money.

One of the largest manufacturers of automobile bodies in the United States, placed orders during the past year that came indirectly back to the rag trade through two or more shoddy mills, for large quantities of knit shoddy for use as filling in the tops of cars. It is said that the business amounted to several million pounds. This caused a heavy demand for every grade of knit stock and raised the price of these rags considerably.

Another phase of the industry is found in the shortage of desirable woolen rags throughout the world, where woolen rags are used, resulting from the fact that women in general and in America particularly, have been wearing less woolen goods during the last few years.

A tariff on imported woolen rags amounting to $7.50 per 100 pounds is imposed by the United States. Trade interests in England are calling for a protective tariff there, owing to foreign competition. Continental mills are underselling the British in their home markets. England is a large source of supply for rags and much of the best material is exported. American takes the best knit stocks from England, European countries much of the best fine rags and all grades of rags are sold to the Continent.

Labor costs in the rag industry are a problem and help to make necessary a tariff in the United States, it is pointed out. For instance, rag-sorters in Boston get $30 a week for 48 hours and in England about $7 for 64 hours. It is estimated that labor costs in America rag-grading are 4½ times as great as in the next highest wage-paying country in Europe.

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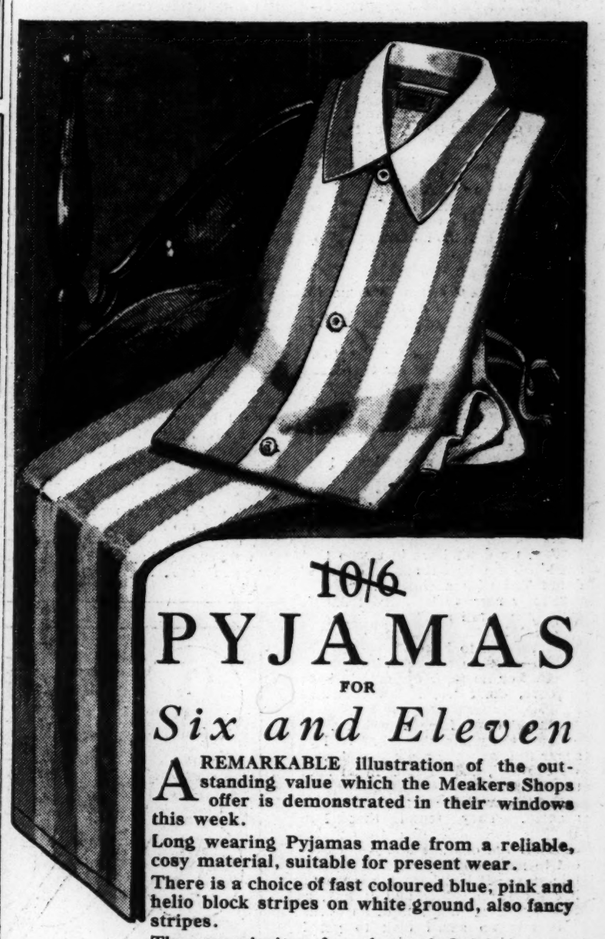
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Ginger Six

By FRANCES WARN

PART II

JIM was the first to reach the castle. There on the doorstep was a letter. It was sealed and had a severe-looking exterior. He tore it open and as he read it he looked disturbed. He hesitated for an instant as he heard the boys coming. Then quickly he put it into his inside pocket and buttoned his coat. By this time the boys, laughing and panting from their climb up the hill, had arrived and Jim went with them into the castle.

For some days the sun graciously shone over the temporary roof at Aunt Sally's and the wind kept obligingly still. The boys watched and shifted the boards and canvas and weights to meet any changing needs of the roof. They made, too, a flag for Aunt Sally, and whenever they saw the white flag with the round brown center—as nearly like a ginger cookie as they could make it—raised at the little cottage, someone hurried down the hill to see what was needed. Sometimes it was more flour, sometimes oiled paper for the baskets, sometimes a new prop for the stove pipe, and again it was a fresh supply of cookies that was ready for the crocks in the dungeon at Piano Box Castle.

The Ginger Flag Flies

And all this time the cooky selling was going on with lively interest. Off into the different sections of Ironville went the Ginger Six with loaded baskets of cookies. Back they came with empty baskets and pockets rattling with coins. And as long as there was a cooky in the dungeon, the ginger flag floated over the castle.

The order box was a constant source of interest to the boys. Whenever the castle was locked this little box, nailed to the door, received the written orders from passers-by and kept its secrets until the boys returned. It was surprising how many orders were dropped into that box. No one seemed to get enough of those spicy soft rich ginger cookies.

There was an old purse in the secret passageway, too, that turned out many surprises. Often it bulged with pennies, for there was an unwritten law among the boys that their own treats must be paid for, and the 2 cents for each cookie must go into the old purse. Once a week it was emptied and the contents carried to Aunt Sally. Each time the boys smiled at each other and wondered who could have eaten so many cookies!

One bright Saturday, when Jim had finished reading over again the letter in his inside pocket, he noticed that the flag was flying over the little cottage at the foot of the hill. He wondered what it could mean, for he had taken down the necessary supplies. Locking up the castle with the secret key, he hurried down the hill. There sat the dejected Aunt Sally in tears, her head in her apron.

"It's no use now, Jim," she said.

"The roof isn't down again?"

"Worse. It's the stove. It's given out. There are great cracks in the oven and it won't bake any more—ever!"

"I thought stoves lasted forever," said Jim dismally.

"This one almost has," wept Aunt Sally. "And, Jim, I've kind of pushed it lately with all this baking."

"We've got to manage some way," and Jim examined the decrepit stove. There were cracks he could put his fingers through. "How much money is there now?" he asked.

"Twenty-two dollars."

"Keep your courage up, Aunt Sally. I'll call the boys together," and up the hill he flew and blew the rally call on his bugle.

More Orders

Soon the boys began to come in, breathless, from all directions.

"Our big day!" Max was enthusiastic.

"This will put us over the top," beamed Ed, "an order for ten dozen for the Rotary picnic."

"You don't mean it!" exclaimed the astonished Ted Grant. "Why, I've an order for five dozen and I was boasting about it."

"Listen, fellows, something's happened," said Jim.

"Fine," said adventurous Ted.

"We have something big on our hands now sure enough," continued Jim.

"Say, we don't have to sweep that sand off the beach again, do we?" dared Ted with a chuckle.

"Pretty near as bad. Aunt Sally's stove has given out."

"What!!"

"It refuses to bake."

"But—those big orders?"

"Roof or no roof, we have to have a stove, don't we, fellows?" asked Jim.

"Sure," came from everybody.

"Aunt Sally has $22 cash. Now let's scour the town for a stove, see what we can find, and be back in an hour to report."

Every available stove was inspected. They found that Mrs. Rankin was delighted to get $22 cash for the one she had just moved out to make room for her now electric stove. It had been too large for her kitchen anyway and it had, as the boys said, "a whale of an oven."

It was no small task to get it down to the cottage, but six eager boys and an obliging horse can accomplish wonders. By noon a stream of smoke was pouring out of the stove pipe that delighted the heart of Aunt Sally and every one of the Ginger Six. But there was no time to be lost in admiring the smoke, for there were dozens and dozens and dozens of cookies to be baked.

The baskets and baskets of cookies that left the castle that day! It was by far the biggest day of all. When night finally came the boys gathered in the castle for their evening consultation.

"Somebody pull down the flag," proposed weary Ted, "I can't tote another cookie today, whatever happens."

"It's been a banner day," sighed Ed.

"A big one," agreed Jim.

"The stove's paid for and we have about half enough for Aunt Sally's roof," said Max. "That's stepping along pretty lively."

It was two weeks later that Jim blew the rally call on his bugle and the boys came flocking. Jim pulled the letter out of his inside pocket.

"Boys," he said, "the roof is almost paid for and the men are going to put it up on Saturday. Now here is something else." He laid the open letter on the table.

"An order?" asked Max with interest.

"Yes," said Jim with a queer little smile, "but not for cookies. It is an order from the city for us to put a fireproof roof 'on the building at the rear of dwelling No. 319 Blaker St.'—in other words, the castle!"

"Whittakers!" exploded Max.

"More cookies!" wailed Ted.

"We can do it, can't we?" asked Jim, trying to speak cheerfully.

"If the molasses holds out," and Ted walked out doors for a long breath. "Say," he called back, "the ginger flag is flying at Aunt Sally's!"

Down the hill they trooped. There was Aunt Sally in the yard leaning over a big ice-cream freezer.

"Go in and sit yourselves down at the table and look in that little tin ginger box while I dish out this ice cream," she said.

When Aunt Sally came into the house with cereal saucers heaped high with the pinkish ice cream, the luscious fresh strawberries frozen in, the boys were counting the money in the little box.

"How much?" she asked, her eyes bright.

"Fifteen dollars and twenty cents," came the chorus.

"That's your commission, you know," Aunt Sally explained. "I took twenty cents of every dollar you brought me and put it in that box. It's yours."

The Ginger Six for once could not speak, but Jim finally reached for the letter in his inside pocket.

"Aunt Sally," he said reproachfully, "did you know about this letter?" Aunt Sally showed clearly that she knew nothing at all about it, so Jim turned to the boys "Shall we accept the money?" he asked.

"Accept?" questioned the once dreaded Aunt Sally instantly. "Aren't we—partners? Have some more ice cream!"

[The End]

The Home of the Googles Family—Mr. and Mrs. Googles and Five Little Googles.

The Residence of a Doll Family

THIS is the true story of a house just 43 inches long, 23 inches wide and 30 inches high. This fine residence is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Google and five little Googles—the tallest member of the family being six inches high. The home of this tiny household was built and furnished by two brothers and two sisters and a father and a mother, all named Smithmeyer.

The house is brick, the bricks being laid by paintbrush. There are two chimneys. The 10-inch ceilings are high enough to enable the real children to supervise the activities of the Googles throughout the day. The roof is shingled with sheets of checkbook backs, cut in strips of proper size, and slit into shingle widths on the buzz saw.

The flooring is oak-veneered and scored in imitation of regular-sized boards. One of the chief attractions is the stairway with its railing and tiny treads on the steps. There is a coat closet under the stairs.

The Exterior

At the outer entrance are circular steps leading up to a recessed colonial doorway with a real knocker on the door. The fanlight above the door was cut with a jig saw, celluloid serving as glass. The glass in the other windows was fashioned from passepartout. The dwarf cedars on either side of the entrance (and not seen in this photograph) were once found sticking in some chocolate candy. They are now planted in little pots made of cork and painted green.

The front door opens into the living-room, furnished with elegant over-stuffed davenport and easy chairs, all home made. A fireplace was designed and carved out. Real logs rest on the tiny andirons, with tinsel fire blazing up from behind. On the mantel stands a miniature clock and two candelabras. A sealing wax vase filled with flowers (from hats) adorns the grand piano, which really plays when properly wound up. There are several floor lamps of sealing wax, a velvet carpet on the floor, rose draperies in the windows, and velvet portieres between the doors. On the walls are some genuine works of art—little etchings and water colors, all of which were originally cards of greeting.

Electric Lights

The doors throughout the house are made of three-ply lumber, with cardboard pasted on for panels. Pinheads serve as door knobs. The wallpaper was tastefully selected from samples in the stores, the smallest patterns being essential. There are little green shades in all of the windows, and electric lights in every room. The ceiling fixtures are made of sealing wax, and the bulbs are from flashlights. There are 12 electric lights altogether, with the wires brought in through the back wall of the house. The electric power is supplied through the transformer of a toy electric train. There are a telephone and an electric fan. Imitation wall switches are in every room.

The boys made the set of furniture in the dining-room, including seven chairs and a table. Mrs. Smithmeyer made the serving-table and the buffet with its curved front, drawers and screw-eye handles. A plate of fruit molded from candles adds a touch of color. The kitchen is equipped with table, cabinet, sink, chairs, stove, ice box and breakfast nook. In the ice box is a cake of doll ice, made of glass. Blue oilcloth covers the floor, and blue curtains adorn the windows. Dinah busies herself with the carrots and beets on the table, or pushes the little carpet sweeper over the rugs.

Upstairs

Just above the kitchen is the screened-in sleeping porch. The two boys made the three little beds here, the girls made the mattresses and pillows, while their mother ducoed the bedsteads and made the dainty dimity spreads.

There are two bedrooms upstairs, one trimmed in blue, the other in green. The furniture is of hard maple, and all hand-made. The chairs are the ladder-back type, with heavy crochet thread woven in them for seats. One bed is a four-poster with mahogany finish. One bureau has a tipable mirror in it.

The bathroom is complete, even to the initialed hand towels hanging over the rods. The equipment for this room was secured from a firm, using it as a sample. A sample gasoline heater resembling radiantfire is also placed in this room. The heater was originally intended as a paperweight. The rugs upstairs are all rag rugs and would delight the eye of the most fastidious antique collector.

Jocko's Good Turn

A True Story

Jocko was an ordinary collie dog who had wandered into town from an unknown source and been befriended and given a home by one who loves dogs.

One cold day last winter just at dusk, Jocko was out investigating. He was trotting briskly along to keep warm when his attention was called to a little bundle of fur, whining and struggling in the river near by.

It seems that the ice-cutters had left a big open space where they had been working, and Sammy, the little cocker spaniel puppy, had been investigating too. He had ventured so near the edge that he had lost his balance and fallen in, and there was no one to hear his wail and come to the rescue. Jocko stopped quickly, and turned his head first to one side, then to the other. He hesitated only a moment, then bounded down the bank, reached into the water, and, taking little Sammy's neck in his mouth very gently he lifted him out to a place of safety.

Sammy's gratitude was expressed by a hasty retreat. He shook himself vigorously as he sped along the street, and headed for home where he knew a warm basket was awaiting him behind the kitchen stove.

Jocko continued his investigating tour with an air of unconcern, as if it were the most common thing for him to rescue a drowning puppy.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to "Maxie's Mixed-up Maxim" published Jan. 21;

Make hay while the sun shines.

Arnold Pigg's Exciting Day

THE four little Piggs, Amelia, Alice, Arthur and Arnold, were sitting outside the door of Pigholme one evening, hoping Mrs. Augusta Pigg wouldn't remember that it was bedtime, when the farmer came along with a friend, and stopped to look at them.

"Yes, I think one of them little pigs will do splendidly," he said, presently, "I'll take it tomorrow," and moved on.

"That can mean," began Amelia.

"Only one thing," went on Arnold.

"That one of us," continued Alice.

"Is to be sold," finished Arthur.

"And which?' they asked all together.

That was a very difficult question. As the little Piggs were all the same age, they couldn't say that the eldest, or the youngest, or the middle one would have to go. So they agreed to settle it with "Eenee, Meenee, Minee, Mo," as they always settled important matters; and in the end Arnold Pigg was "It."

Just as this was decided, Mrs. Augusta Pigg came to the door of Pigholme, and said they must go to bed. So they told her what they had heard the farmer say.

"In that case," she said, "we must be up early in the morning."

So, at a quarter to five she woke up Arnold Pigg, and scrubbed him and rubbed him. Then she brushed his coat, and curled his tail, and washed his ears, and cleaned his teeth. And at six o'clock he was sitting outside Pigholme ready to start, with his handkerchief in one front paw, and some potato peelings for lunch in a bag in the other front paw.

The only thing that didn't look bright and shiny was his expression. And that was not to be wondered at, as the little Piggs in all their short lives had never been separated and they all felt very sad.

"I shall never forget the home of my childhood," said Arnold Pigg with a sniff, "and when I am successful I shall come back and see you all."

"Yes, do," said his mother, trying not to look too sorrowful. Then she went on, "Remember to keep your tail well curled, because that shows that you are a well-brought-up Pigg."

Then the farmer came along, and when he saw how sleek and clean Arnold Pigg looked he said at once, "That's the one!" and put him in the cart.

The Pigg family grunted and squealed good-by, the farmer shook up his horse, and Arnold was off on his journey.

It seemed to Arnold Pigg they went for miles and miles and miles, and he kept wondering what countries they were passing through, because he was sure they must have left England far behind. But when he saw a black pig in a field he knew at once they must be in Africa!

At last, the cart stopped, and Arnold Pigg was lifted out. "This way," someone said to the farmer, and soon the little pig found himself shut in a pen where everyone could see him, and he could hear the voices of pigs all around, and even see some near to him.

Good Advice and a Good Lunch

But he had no one to talk to, so presently he began to talk to himself. He recited his tables; he said all the poetry he knew, and he gave himself good advice. And then he remembered his potato peelings, and ate them for lunch.

Afterward, he said, "Now, I think, Arnold, we will have a little music," and he began to sing in what he thought was a beautiful pig voice.

The people who passed by, however, said to each other, "What an awful noise that little pig makes!" But when they stopped to look at him they exclaimed, "Oh, how handsome he is!"

Arnold Pigg was most surprised to hear that, and he smiled a beautiful smile, of the kind that starts at one ear and reaches to the other. More and more people came to look at him, and he was ever so pleased, and wished that Amelia, Alice and Arthur were there as well.

Then someone came into his pen, and hung a card round his neck.

"What a pity I can't read," said Arnold to himself, "I'm sure it says something nice!"

He chewed a bit off the end, but it didn't tell him anything, and didn't taste as nice as potato peelings.

After a time, the farmer came back again, and took Arnold out of the pen. He looked very pleased as he led him to the cart, and turned to let down the back, so that he could lift the little pig in.

All at once Arnold decided to run home again, just to have one last glimpse of his relations. Off he started, down the street and along the main road. And the farmer was so surprised that he nearly forgot to run after him.

Arnold Pigg hadn't the faintest idea which way to go, and soon he was running along between two very shiny rows of metals, which were railway lines, though he didn't know it.

The Dragon's Approach

Both he and the farmer ran and ran and ran, just as fast as they could, and Arnold was wondering if they had run right round the world when he saw a huge monster rushing at him.

"Gracious!" he thought, "and it does look cross, the way it's smoking and shrieking!"

Instead of jumping out of its way he called, "Stop, please stop! I'll be a good pig for the rest of my life if you'll only stop!"

But it only dashed on and on. And when it saw him crouching between the rails it never even said "'Scuse me," but just ran right over the top of him, puffing and shrieking as hard as it could!

And when it was past, Arnold Pigg wasn't quite sure whether he was in today, tomorrow or yesterday! "It must be a dragon," he said to himself, twisting the curl back in his tail.

Then he saw the farmer coming up, and remembered that he had been running away. But now he sat and waited for him as good as gold.

The farmer was very surprised to see that he was quite safe and sound, and picked him up and carried him a long, long way back to the cart. Then he put him in a sack, so that he shouldn't run away again, and started off once more.

And Arnold Pigg, having had such an exciting time, fell fast asleep.

He was being lifted out of the cart when he woke up, and he thought—yes, he was sure—that he could hear familiar voices.

"Only one pig grunts like that," he said to himself, "and it's Amelia. And only one pig squeals like that, and it's Arthur!"

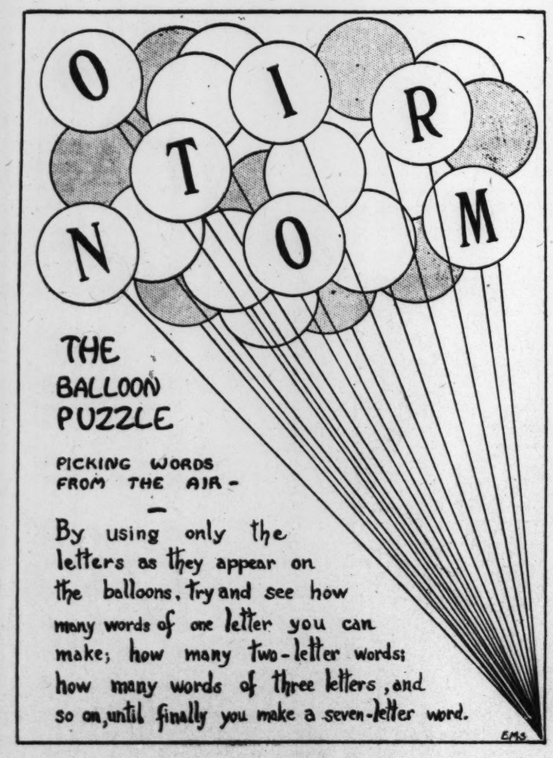
Sure enough, when he was taken out of the sack, Arnold Pigg found himself back at Pigholme, with his dear mother and father and affectionate brothers and sisters!

"Well, I haven't been sold," he said to Amelia, Alice and Arthur a little later.

"Perhaps you weren't handsome enough," they suggested. And then asked, "Where have you been?"

Mrs. Pigg, who had followed the farmer across the field, came back in time to hear the last words. "He's been to a show and won the first prize," she said. "And the farmer says he's never going to sell him. So that's all right."

And the little Piggs were very pleased. Because, after all, it is much easier to play games with two girl pigs and two boy pigs than with two girl pigs and one boy pig!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EMS

The Mail Bag

Will all writers to the Mail Bag be careful to sign their full names and give their complete addresses? It is not enough to put name and address on the envelope; they must be on the letter.

Booker, Texas

Dear Editor:

I am 11 years old and I wish some boys my age would write to me and tell me about the part of the country where they live.

This is the first time I ever have written to the Mail Bag, but my sister has written one letter.

We live in the Panhandle of Texas and it is very cold here. We are going to the Rio Grande Valley to live soon to raise oranges and grapefruit. My daddy is there now.

I have been working in the printing office in this town and have learned to set type and throw it back, for our weekly paper.

I like the whole Children's Page.

A. B. McA.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

I love the Monitor, and especially the Sunset Story called, "Cookie Chase," and Snubs and Waddles and "The House Next Door."

I go to the Sunday School of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, of Los Angeles. I am 8 years old.

I love to dance and I go to dancing school every Saturday.

We have a cat named Mark. I often take my doll buggy and put him in it and put the covers over him and wheel him to sleep in it, and he loves it.

Will any little girl my age write to me: Olive G.

Culbertson, Montana

Dear Editor:

The town of Culbertson is an old cattle town, but it is now a farming community, though there are still a few cattle ranches. My grandpa used to be a cowboy.

I am 9 years old and am in the fourth grade. I should like to hear from some boy my age who attends the Sunday School of Second Church of Christ Scientist, Minneapolis, as we are in that city for a few weeks each summer. Donald S.

Wichita Falls, Texas

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag and am sure I will like it. I have a little sister and three brothers. Four of us go to the Christian Science Sunday School. We have been going ever since we could talk. Mother subscribes for the Monitor and I read all of the stories.

I enjoyed "The House Next Door," and I like Snubs and Waddles very much. I go to school and am in the fourth grade. We have a cat and its name is "Lady." She did have three baby kittens but we gave two of them away. Now we have only one. I am taking piano lessons and am in the third grade of music. I have been learning two years and a half. I am 9 years old and should like to correspond with anyone who would like to write to me. With love,

Patti Gene M.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

I have been reading the Monitor for a very long time—as long as I have been able to read. I love the diary of Snubs, Our Dog, and the Adventures of Waddles. After reading many letters in the Mail Bag, I thought I would write one.

I live in Flatbush, New York City. We are going to move to Garden City soon, though. We have a canary which brings much amusement to the family. On Saturdays and holidays I water the flowers and feed the bird. I have two brothers and their names are John and Clay. I have always thought of how I would like to hear from someone from some other country and I will gladly write to them about America.

I am 11 years old. Annie M.

Port Alice, B. C., Canada

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written the Mail Bag. I liked the story of "The House Next Door," and "Wee Tales of Peace Heroes" and "Holidays Afloat."

There is a big pulp mill here, and it is very interesting to go through it. I inclose a picture which my cousin made of the part of the mill called the digester building.

We have a pet canary bird. We let him out of the cage every evening and then he likes to come and perch on one's finger.

I should like to have some boy in England write to me. I am 8 years old. David K.

[Thank you for the drawing of the digester building, David.—Ed.]

Portland, Oregon

Dear Editor:

I have made a puzzle about fruit for the Monitor. I hope if it is published that the children will like it:

My first is in lemon but not in prune
My second is in prune but not in peach
My third is in peach but not in banana
My fourth is in banana but not in grape
My fifth is in grape but not in pear
My sixth is in pear but not in plum.

The answer is a fruit you all enjoy.

Roberta G.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I am 11 years old, and I have read the Monitor for some time, but this is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I like the Mail Bag and Snubs and Waddles.

Stamp collecting is my favorite hobby. I should like to hear from a boy in any foreign country, so that we can exchange letters and stamps.

Edwin D.

Shepherds Bush, London, England

Dear Editor:

I like reading the Children's Page and the Mail Bag. I am especially fond of Snubs and Waddles. We have a dog called Bobby and a pussy called Nigger who is older than myself. I should like to write to Peggy W. I am sending you a letter for her.

I am 8 years old. Betty R.

The following would like to receive letters:

Rosemary K. (9), Hackettsville, N. J. (If you will read the rules at the end of the Mail Bag, Rosemary, you will find out how to correspond.—Ed.)

Betty S. (9), Tuckahoe, N. Y.—Especially from foreign countries.

Phyllis B. (10). (Will you please send your address, Phyllis?—Ed.)

Martha A., Denver, Colo. (11).

Mary J. (12), Dallas, Texas. (If you will send in your letter to Virginia it will be forwarded, Mary.—Ed.)

Answering Letters

If you are sending in a letter in answer to a Mail Bag letter, inclose postage for forwarding, and a little note giving your own full name and address. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Canada and England; 5 cents to other countries. (2 cents equals 1 penny, British.)

Do You?

My mother thinks a girl like me
A gentle lady true may be
And so I keep my dresses ——.
I —— my face and —— my hair.
I speak with gentle —— and kind
And all that mother says I ——.
About the house I sing and ——,
And feel so —— all the while.
I —— with baby sister, dear
And carry —— for Grandma's cheer.
Yes, every day I try to be
The —— mother likes to see.

SUSIE P. HESSE.

[Can you fill in the blanks correctly?]

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THE HOME FORUM

The Importance of Beginnings and Endings

NOT long ago I read an essay which interested me tremendously because the writer is a man whose work is always a delight. His style is charming and his ideas refreshingly original.

Imagine my perplexity when in black and white, in cold print on paper, a man of this type confesses publicly that while he is not so bad at middles and ends he always finds it hard to begin; and furthermore that from the days of his earliest literary attempts, at a very tender age when he would sit for long hours contemplating the comparative desirability of "and" and "but" as a beginning, up to this present time, he has found this to be so, and that always something about a beginning gives him pause! He whose writing seems to be easy and facile, whose essays seem always to flow from the golden point of a lightly dipped pen, is confessing that he must pause, hesitate, think, before beginning! The reason for my dismay I tell in a whisper: I find it very easy to begin, a bit hard toward the middle and most powerfully laborsome at the end.

* * *

I have tried to think how one might remedy this too great early readiness and ease up the more difficult parts farther on, and now I have decided that an ideal solution would be for one who cannot finish with a flourish to co-operate with one who cannot begin easily, for if in the last lap the facile finisher might come in and take up the cause of the lagging beginner, what a flowing, rippling thing the essay would be. Make it a relay, so to speak, with the prize going to the team collectively.

The question is which ought to be the easier, and who is to be considered the better man—he who starts in a sparkling spontaneous manner, only to grow word by word more labored, line by line more hesitant, and page by page more dull, or the man who must think it out laboriously at the beginning and plod heavily at the middle, but who in the end comes off gloriously.

I have no way of knowing what the percentage of easy starters and good enders is among the great. Hawthorne, a pattern of beautiful and graceful modeling, is said to have revised mercilessly and tirelessly, but to judge from his results he always found an interesting beginning, his middles were beyond comment by a mere layman like myself, and his endings satisfying and the epitome of grace.

Shakespeare, who begins where he wills, ends as he wishes, and who can deny the genius of his errors and the sublimity of his art?

It is Dante who has made me doubt that an easy beginning at the expense, perhaps, of the middle and end may be desirable; for Dante has confessed that when he first saw Beatrice, the object of his lifetime's devotion, he "dared not begin" and "remained during several days in the desire of speaking and the fear of beginning."

What a delicious awe, what accelerated ecstasy! I, alas, have never known such fear; I do not find the pencil heavy until I have securely passed the first stage of composition; I never have to stop to think until I have to say something worth while. Like a little silver trickle, the words run about in playful glee when I begin and it is only later, sometimes much later, that I realize that I hold a leaden pen. It is not that the thoughts will not come, nor is it lack of words, but as nearly as I can analyze the heavy effort, it is a certain consciousness, which in my first enthusiasm has been glossed over, a sudden consciousness that I am handling words, that I am expressing thoughts—thoughts that I myself did not realize had gathered themselves together, thoughts which once released will record me as thinking this or that or something else.

Spotless paper lies before me; leave it as it is and no one will be the better or the worse; place upon it three words and I may have said that which will change the whole scheme of things for myself, or perhaps for others. I think of the unlimited possibility of the use of words, words as they have been used, as they may be used, and as they surely will be used by someone some day. Words are the solidification of the thoughts which unchained romp about in the Empyrean of thought, waiting to be harnessed and put to use.

Dante also says that only after he had "thought exceedingly" did he attempt his grand travail, which adds further weight to the conclusion that the man who would begin, continue and end successfully, must think it all out beforehand, and that may be one of the reasons why, by the time I have gone halfway through, I feel that I am presumptuous to imagine that any living creature could possibly be interested in any thought that I could think.

* * *

Then it is that I could combine nicely with someone who is good at the middle, or the end, and he could have my beginning for a song, and sign his name and be welcome. But I go back to my beginning. Perhaps I find it not so bad when I read it a second time and I begin to hope that, with a little encouragement, I might finish not so very badly.

Sometimes I stop, and think how splendid it would be if I were but beginning again. "Let me see," I say, "what would be a good beginning?" "There are quiet times when I think that there is nothing more to be desired." I scribble that in my notebook. And again, "When we walk down the weed-grown paths of memory," and once more, "I often have the desire to explore." They are all alluring little bypaths to me and it is with difficulty that I tear myself away from them to the stern business of finishing. The last is particularly long reaching; I could do so much with it if I were not already engaged to a beginning which must eventually be brought to an end.

* * *

I pause a moment to think of the beautiful beginnings of others, the inspiring beginnings which have stood the test of years and tears, that have stood through victory and defeat, and which now ring with new tones each time they are read.

"We the people of the United States in order to form a more perfect union." Or, "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High," "The quality of mercy is not strained." But I must be on. Neither my own good beginnings nor the priceless beginnings of the great ones will finish for me. I must shake the rigidity out of my pen and coax it to alacrity.

From there I rush on; my pen catches my mood; it begins to jig a bit and we are off. "Fools rush in," you have heard, "where angels fear to tread," and that is sad, for the angels may be hushing to see the end from the beginning, where fools see only a rash start. Still, even the "fool" might be able, sometime, to gain wisdom if he studied this important subject long enough. Hence this plea for a partner. E. G.

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City Lover

I have dwelt apart with mountains
Too long, too constantly;
Now, whether I wake or slumber,
The cities are calling me.

Scattered the wide earth over,
Wondrously fair they lie—
Dreams that mankind have builded,
Beauty towering high.

There are lives heartfast in the mountains,
There are those that crave the sea.
How should I understand them,
Save that cities comfort me?

Vivid and vast and changeful,
Guarding their human tide,
Like, yet unlike, each other,
Proudly the cities bide.

What though these blue hills guard me?
Clearer the cities call!
I shall know many cities,
And love them, one and all!

FRANCES CROSBY HAMLET.

Reade and Hawthorne

Charles Reade was a little over forty when my father saw him, in a club dining-room, and remarked him, though not then knowing who he was. Reade also looked at my father; and wrote to my sister, twelve years after: "He had the finest eyes I ever saw in a man's head."

No doubt they both were sorry afterwards not to have been introduced to each other. "The Scarlet Letter" had been published six or seven years before, and Reade, like most other educated Englishmen, had most likely read it; but Hawthorne had not, at that time, read anything of Reade's; though in later years he read him, and greatly liked his work; and said that "The Cloister and the Hearth" was one of the finest of historical novels.

Reade, in fact, was writing his first long novel about the time of their encounter, and his short stories—"Christie Johnstone" and "Peg Woffington"—had not yet been much noticed, though there is some of his best work in them; he had but his heart into them, as he did into everything he wrote, were it but a letter to a friend—or to a foe! He was an artist, but he, like Desdemona, saw a divided duty. He felt that the world was out of joint and thought that he must bear his share in setting it right. Therefore, his books attack abuses, and he laid on heavily. . . .

"The Cloister and the Hearth" is written as if at a stroke and in a single mood, lovely, loving, and sympathetic to the last line; and yet what passionate delving into the past age it shows, what a steeping of himself in the scenes, atmosphere, and persons of that far-off day before Aldus Manutius was known! Benvenuto Cellini's self-portrait is not more vivid and convincing, and has less breadth of charm. The great novelist rides bareback and triumphant, with no crow to pick or brief to follow. . . .

He was full of practical common sense and experience, as well as of ideals and inspiration, and though he could not be at the same moment fired with ardour of composition, and yet be coolly critical to what he composed, as a succesful play-builder must be, yet he could be wise and provident for others, detecting mistakes and providing remedies. He knew the stage as few know it, and was familiar and sympathetic with whatever history or tradition could tell him of the great tragedians and comedians of the past. His intuition and understanding were Shakespearean, as constantly appears in the great passages of his novels.—JULIAN HAWTHORNE, in "Shapes that Pass."

Sunrise on Trinidad

Under a heaven of exquisitely tender blue, the whole smooth sea has a perfect luminous dove-color, the horizon being filled to a great height with greenish-golden haze, a mist of unspeakably sweet tint, a hue that, imitated in any aquarelle, would be cried out against as an impossibility. As yet the hills are nearly all gray, the forests also enwrapping them are gray and ghostly, for the sun has just risen above them, and vapors hang like a veil between. Then, over the glassy level of the flood, bands of purple and violet and pale blue and fluid gold begin to shoot and quiver and broaden; these are the currents of the morning, catching varying color with the deepening of the day and the lifting of the tide.

Then, as the sun rises higher, green masses begin to glimmer among the grays; the outlines of the forest summits commence to define themselves through the vapory light, to left and right of the great glow. Only the city still remains invisible; it lies exactly between us and the downpour of solar splendor, and the mists there have caught such radiance that the place seems hidden by a fog of fire. Gradually the gold-green of the horizon changes to a pure yellow; the hills take soft, rich, sensuous colors. One of the more remote has turned a marvellous tone—a seemingly diaphanous aureate color, the very ghost of gold. But at last all of them sharpen bluely, show bright folds and ribbings of green through their haze. The valleys remain awhile clouded, as if filled with something like blue smoke; but the projecting masses of cliff and slope swiftly change their misty green to a warmer hue. All these tints and colors have a spectral charm, a preternatural loveliness; everything seems subdued, softened, semi-vaporized, the only very sharply defined silhouettes being those of the little becalmed ships sprinkling the western water, all spreading colored wings to catch the morning breeze.

The more the sun ascends, the more rapid the development of the landscape out of vapory blue; the hills all become green-faced, reveal the details of frondage. The wind fills the waiting sails—white, red, yellow, ripples the water, and turns it green. Little fish begin to leap; they spring and fall in glittering showers like opalescent blown spray. And at last, through the fading vapor, dew-glittering red-tiled roofs reveal themselves: the city is unveiled—a city full of color, somewhat quaint, somewhat Spanish looking—a little like St. Pierre, a little like New Orleans in the old quarter; everywhere fine tall palms. — LAFCADIO HEARN, in "A Midsummer Trip to the Tropics."

Molly at the Ball

Could anything be lovelier than Molly
Dancing in that old gold gown—
Molly with her hair like lamplight
Aflicker over eyes of brown!

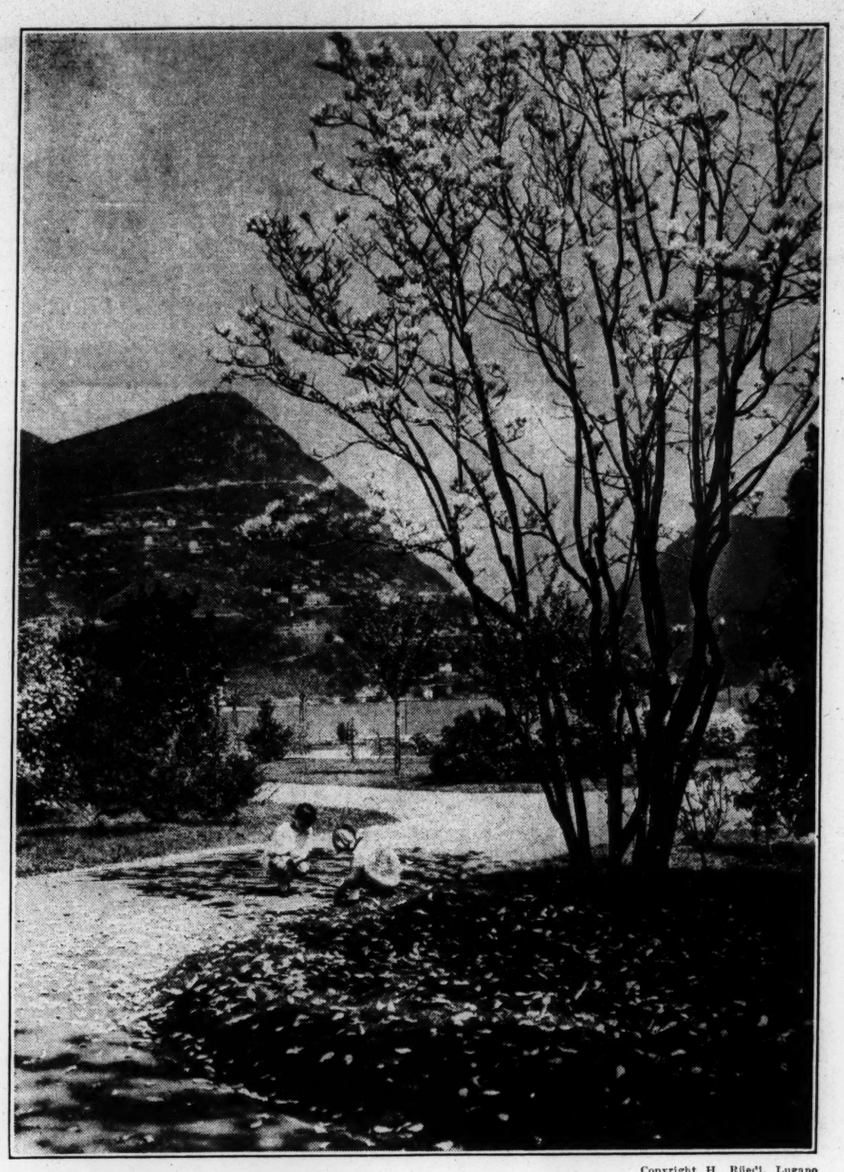
I have watched the glowing leaves in autumn—
Yellow red and russet drifting down—
But never were they lovelier than Molly
Dancing in that old gold gown.

KATHRINE HYMAS WILLIAMS.

London Is Rose-Red

Few think of London when the talk is of beautiful cities. Mental pictures of Rome, Paris, Venice charm the memory. London is supposedly gray and gigantic, or black and foggy. I have no rose-colored spectacles, yet I see it as "a rose-red city." I have counted in one street fourteen houses in a row each wearing a different shade of rose. There were vieux rose, fresh tulip, pastel and water-colour shades. The city is drawn in charcoal, in every tint from dead black to not-quite-white, and a rose-coloured thread runs all through these beautiful smoky tones. Ruby-red omnibuses sweep in extravagant numbers along the tarred parquet of the streets. It is a satisfying red, and so is the sealing-wax red of the pillar-boxes, which stand like chessmen on the pavements. . . .

Like all beautiful things, London has a beautiful name. It sounds like a gong, like distant thunder, like a double organ stop. Heard in my fancy, it lures me more than Venice. The beauty of Venice is classical; one can only say Yes and Amen to it, like a ministrant. In London I read from the original text of a splendid manuscript, written on parchment, my own breviary of beauty, into which I can dip to my heart's content.—PRINCESS LICHNOWSKY, in *The Times* (London).



Spring at Lugano. Copyright H. Rüedi, Lugano

SPRING at Lugano! What an array of beauty the words bring to thought! One can picture again the blue waters of the lake, from whose shores the mountains rise precipitately, their darkness softened and beautifully clothed with the first freshness of spring. Scattered about their slopes, villas and houses cling each to its terraced niche, one above another, yet all looking down upon the beauty of the lake. And everywhere, as the year mounts, there are roses, tumbling one over the other in cascades of color; and masses of flowering trees and shrubs.

Here a tall magnolia, covered with pure pink and white blossoms, lifts itself proudly upward, its branches standing out sharply against the background of great white clouds which sail slowly across the heavens. The air is filled with waxen petals floating downward as the breeze sweeps over them. The children catch them as they fall, or gaze intently at them as they lie upon the ground. They never tire of playing with them, taking them down to the lakeside, and watching them sail away over the rippling water—tiny boats, fit for a fairy queen.

Close by the shore of the lake are peach trees covered with their deep pink bloom, and paler almond blossom by contrast. Little boats dart along close to the shore; for many of the villages the water is the easiest means of reaching the outside world. Paddle steamers ply their way up to Porlezza at the head of the lake, zigzagging from one little town to another; the beat of the propeller travels far over the water, softened by distance. And everywhere the air is sweet with the scent of roses, yellow and red and pink, climbing untrammeled over the balustrades of the terraced houses, and giving out their lovely message of warmth and sunshine.

Seeking Beauty

Seeking beauty, looking high,
To the mountains and the sky;
Seeking beauty in the trees,
In such wondrous things as these.

Seeking beauty in the rose,
As its scented charms disclose;
In the ever restless sea
With its depths of mystery.

Seeking beauty in strange places,
In the crowd of eager faces,
In a river or a star,
Searching, searching, near and far.

Treading over stones and clods,
Knowing not they, too, are God's.
All have charm beyond compare,
God has made it everywhere.

ROBIN A. WALKER.

In a Chinese Valley

(Summer Noon)

The steaming fields and heated orchards shine
In summer's sun, as the caravan's slow line
Of workers turns to village walls again,
To man's retreat upon an ancient Chinese plain.
Noon throws a golden clearness on the hills,
A mood more mystic than the dawn or night now fills
The world; as fires ascend through crystal space,
The homes of men, and all this human place,
Are set in the wider harmony of clear day;
And valley workers, pausing, sense the play
Of forces, in this apex of the sun, that lie
Above the plow and hills, beyond the sacred sky.

ROBERT MERRILL BARTLETT.

ΑΠΟΦΕΥΓΕΙΝ ΤΟ ΚΑΚΟΝ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ Ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα.

Εἰς τὸν λεγόμενον ἀνθρώπινον νοῦν, τὸ κακὸν πολλάκις φαίνεται νὰ ἦναι μέγα τι, κάτι μὲ τὸ ὁποῖον δέον τις νὰ παλαίσῃ ἐπιμόνως, καὶ κατανικήσῃ. Περιπλέον, ἐὰν κατατάσσεται ὡς ἀσθένεια ἢ ἁμαρτία, τὸ κακὸν φαίνεται ἀναπόφευκτον καὶ πολὺ πραγματικόν, καὶ πρὸς τούτοις θεωρεῖται πολλάκις ὡς ἰσχυρότερον τοῦ καλοῦ. Ἡ ἀνθρωπότης ἀποτυγχάνει νὰ ἴδῃ ὅτι εἶναι ἡ στάσις αὕτη ἥτις δίδει εἰς τὸ κακὸν τὴν φαινομένην δύναμιν αὐτοῦ. Ἐὰν ἡ ἀνθρωπότης θέλῃ νὰ ἐλευθερωθῇ ἐκ τοῦ κακοῦ, ὄχι μόνον πρέπει νὰ ἀναστρέψῃ τὴν στάσιν ταύτην καὶ διαψεύσῃ τὴν πραγματικότητα τοῦ κακοῦ, ἀλλὰ πρέπει νὰ στραφῇ ἀνεπιφυλάκτως πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν ὡς Παν ἐν Παντί.

Ἡ συνήθεια τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος νὰ κάμνῃ τὸ κακὸν πραγματικὸν εἰκονογραφεῖται ὑπὸ πείρας μιᾶς, ἥτις εἰς προωιμωτέρας ἡμέρας ἐμάνθανε νὰ ὁδηγῇ ποδήλατον. Μετὰ περίοδον προγυμνάσεως ἡ μαθήτρια ἐδηλώθη ὅτι ἦτο εἰδήμων εἰς τὴν τέχνην τοῦ νὰ ἰσορροπῇ τὸν τροχόν, καὶ ἠτοιμάσθη νὰ προχωρήσῃ μόνη. Καθὼς ἤρχισε νὰ προχωρῇ ἐπὶ λείας τινὸς ἀσφαλτοστρωμένης ὁδοῦ, ὁ προγυμναστὴς τὴν προειδοποίησε νὰ μὴ τρέξῃ εἰς σειρὰν ἁμαξῶν αἵτινες ἵσταντο πρὸ οἰκίας τινός. Ἡ προειδοποίησις ὅμως αὕτη δὲν ἔσχε τὸ ζητούμενον ἀποτέλεσμα. Ἀντὶ νὰ παρατηρῇ τὴν εὐθεῖαν ὁδόν, ἡ ὁδηγὸς παρετήρει τὰς ἁμάξας. Ἐφαίνετο ὅτι ἐμεγεθύνοντο ἐπὶ μᾶλλον καὶ μᾶλλον καὶ τὸ ἀποτέλεσμα ἦτο ὅτι ἐπροχώρησε ἐν τῷ μέσῳ αὐτῶν.

Δὲν εἶναι τοῦτο ἀριβῶς ἐκεῖνο ὅπερ πράττομεν πολλάκις ὅταν ἀσχολούμεθα μὲ τὸ κακόν; Προσπαθοῦμεν νὰ τὸ ἀποφύγωμεν παρατηροῦντες αὐτό, ἐπιβλέποντες αὐτό, καὶ σκεπτόμενοι συνεχῶς περὶ αὐτοῦ. Τότε ὁ φόβος εἰσέρπει καὶ βοηθεῖ εἰς τὴν ἐξόγκωσίν του. Ὁ φρόνιμος τρόπος τῆς ἀποφυγῆς τοῦ κακοῦ εἶναι ἡ καταστροφὴ τῆς πεποιθήσεως ὅτι εἶναι πραγματικόν, καὶ κατόπιν ἡ ἀποστροφὴ αὐτοῦ καὶ ἡ ἀκολουθία τῆς ὁδοῦ τοῦ καλοῦ.

Πολλοὶ μανθάνουν σήμερον διὰ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης πῶς νὰ ἀποπέμπουν τὸ κακὸν ἐκ τῆς διανοίας των, καὶ συνεπῶς ἐκ τῆς πείρας αὐτῶν. Διὰ τῆς Ἐπιστήμης ταύτης μανθάνομεν περὶ τῆς ὁλότητος τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ συνεπῶς περὶ τῆς ἀνυπαρξίας τῆς ἀντιθέτου λεγομένης δυνάμεως τοῦ κακοῦ, τῆς ὕλης, ἁμαρτίας, ἀσθενείας καὶ τοῦ θανάτου. Μανθάνομεν ὅτι τὸ φαινόμενον τοῦτο ἀντίθετον τοῦ Θεοῦ, τοῦ καλοῦ, εἶναι μόνον ἐσφαλμένη τις ἀξίωσις, ἓν ψεῦδος. Ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἶπε περὶ τοῦ κακοῦ ὅτι "εἶναι ψεύστης, καὶ ὁ πατὴρ αὐτοῦ τοῦ ψεύδους." Ἡ Mrs. Eddy, ἡ Εὑρέτις καὶ Ἱδρύτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης γράφει ἐν τῇ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν) (σ. 390) ἀναφορικῶς πρὸς τὸ ψεῦδος τοῦτο. "Ἀπόβαλον αὐτὸ μὲ σταθερὰν πεποίθησιν ὅτι εἶναι νόθον, διότι γνωρίζεις ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς δὲν εἶναι δημιουργὸς τῆς ἀσθενείας περισσότερον ἀπὸ ὅτι εἶναι τῆς ἁμαρτίας." Ἐν τῇ δηλώσει ταύτῃ ἡ Mrs. Eddy ὄχι μόνον μᾶς λέγει πῶς νὰ μεταχειριζώμεθα τὰς κακὰς δοξασίας καὶ ὑποβολάς, ἀλλὰ μᾶς δίδει ἐπίσης τὸν λόγον διὰ τὴν τήρησιν τῆς στάσεως ταύτης. Πρέπει νὰ ἀποβάλλωμεν τὸ κακόν. Διατί; Διότι, ἀφοῦ ὁ Θεὸς δὲν τὸ ἔπλασε, δὲν ἔχει πλάστην, ὅθεν, δὲν χρειαζόμεθα νὰ πιστεύωμεν εἰς αὐτό, οὔτε νὰ ὑποφέρωμεν ἐξ αὐτοῦ.

Ἐὰν δελεασθῶμεν νὰ παρατηρήσωμεν ἐπὶ κακοῦ τινος ἐμποδίου ἢ κωλύματος ὡς πραγματικοῦ, δυνάμεθα νὰ τὸ ἀποφύγωμεν διὰ τῆς διαψεύσεως τῆς φαινομένης πραγματικότητός του, ἀποβάλλοντες αὐτὸ ἐκ τῆς συναισθήσεως καὶ συγκρατοῦντες τὴν σκέψιν, ἀντ' αὐτοῦ, εἰς τὸ καλόν, εἰς τὸ ἀληθές, εἰς τὸ Θεοειδές. Ἐὰν διατηρῶμεν ἐν τῇ συναισθήσει σκέψεις ἁγάπης, εἰρήνης, ἀγνότητος, ἀφιλαυτίας, ὑγείας, ἁγιότητος, καὶ χαρᾶς, εἶναι προφανὲς ὅτι δὲν θὰ ὑπάρχῃ μέρος εἰς τὴν συναίσθησιν μας διὰ σκέψεις μίσους, ἀνυπομονησίας, φόβου, ἁμαρτίας, ἀσθενείας, λύπης. Αἱ καλαὶ σκέψεις εἶναι προστασία ἐναντίον τῆς πίστεως εἰς τὸ κακόν, διότι ὁδηγοῦν εἰς τὸ ἰδιόν των βασίλειον, τὸ βασίλειον τοῦ πραγματικοῦ καὶ αἰωνίου. Δὲν δυνάμεθα νὰ κρατῶμεν τὰς σκέψεις μας ἐπὶ τοῦ κακοῦ, καὶ νὰ ἀπαλάξωμεν ἑαυτοὺς ἀπ' αὐτοῦ. Δέον νὰ ἐξοστρακισθῇ ἐκ τῆς συναισθήσεως καθότι δὲν εἶναι μέρος τῆς πνευματικῆς δημιουργίας τοῦ Θεοῦ, τῆς μόνης δημιουργίας ἥτις ὑπάρχει πραγματικῶς.

Τὸ κακόν, ἡ ὕλη, ἁμαρτία, ἀσθένεια δὲν ἔχουν μέρος ἐν τῷ Θεῷ, ἐν τῷ καλῷ· οὐδ' ν δὲν ἔχουν πραγματικότητα ἢ ὀντότητα. Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη διδάσκει τοὺς ἀνθρώπους πῶς νὰ ἀποδείξουν τοῦτο διὰ τῆς ἐπιγνώσεως τοῦ Θεοῦ ὡς τὸ Παν, ὡς παντοδύναμον, πανταχοῦ παρόντα καὶ πάνσοφον Νοῦν, Ἀγάπην, Ἀλήθειαν, Πνεῦμα. Ἐν σελίδι 469 τῆς "Science and Health" (Ἐπιστήμης καὶ Ὑγείας) ἡ Mrs. Eddy λέγει: "Χάνομεν τὴν ὑψηλὴν σημασίαν τῆς παντοδυναμίας, ὅταν, ἅμα παραδεχθῶμεν ὅτι ὁ Θεός, ἢ τὸ καλόν, εἶναι πανταχοῦ παρὸν καὶ ὅτι ἔχει ὅλην τὴν δύναμιν, πιστεύομεν ἔτι, ὅτι ὑπάρχει ἄλλη δύναμις ὀνομαζομένη κακόν."

"Ὅταν πραγματευώμεθα περὶ κακῶν ὑποβολῶν εἶναι συνετὸν νὰ τὰς ἀποβάλλωμεν ὡς μὴ ἐχούσας μέρος εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν τῆς ζωῆς τὴν ὁποίαν ὁ Θεὸς προητοίμασε δι' ἡμᾶς. Τότε τὰ φαινόμενα ἐμπόδια ἢ κακὰ θὰ ἐξαφανισθοῦν. Θὰ βοηθήσῃ καὶ ἐνισχύσῃ τὴν πεποίθησίν μας περὶ τῆς ἀδυναμίας τοῦ κακοῦ, τὸ νὰ ἐνθυμώμεθα πάντοτε ὅτι "Εἶδεν ὁ Θεὸς πάντα ὅσα ἐποίησε καὶ ἰδού, ἦσαν καλὰ λίαν." Εἶναι βοηθητικὸν ἐπίσης τὸ νὰ διαλογιζώμεθα τὸν Θεὸν ὡς θεῖον Νοῦν καὶ τὸν ἄνθρωπον ὡς εἰκόνα καὶ ὁμοίωσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ, ὡς ἀντανάκλασιν τοῦ ἑνὸς καὶ μόνου Νοός. Τὸ τοιοῦτον δίδει εἰς ἕνα κυριαρχίαν ἐπὶ τῆς σκέψεώς του, καὶ τὸν βοηθεῖ νὰ ἀποκλείῃ ἐκ τῆς συναισθήσεώς του πᾶν τὸ ὁποῖον θὰ ἐδοκίμαζε νὰ ἐπιβληθῇ ἢ συγκρουσθῇ μὲ τὴν ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ εἰς τὸν ἄνθρωπον δοθεῖσαν ἁρμονίαν.

Ἡ Mrs. Eddy λέγει εἰς μίαν ἀφιερωτικὴν Ὁμιλίαν, ἀναφερομένην εἰς τὸν "Ἄμβωνα καὶ Τύπον" (σ. 3) "Γνώριζε, λοιπόν, ὅτι κατέχεις κυρίαρχον δύναμιν νὰ σκέπτεσαι καὶ πράττῃς ὀρθῶς, καὶ τίποτε δὲν δύναται νὰ ἀφαιρέσῃ ἀπὸ σοῦ τὴν κληρονομίαν ταύτην καὶ καταπατήσῃ τὴν Ἀγάπην. Ἐὰν τηρήσῃς τὴν θέσιν ταύτην, ποῖος ἢ τί, δύναται νὰ σὲ κάμῃ νὰ ἁμαρτήσῃς ἢ ὑποφέρῃς; Ἡ ἀσφάλειά μας εἶναι ἐν τῇ πεποιθήσει ἡμῶν ὅτι εἴμεθα πράγματι κάτοικοι ἐν τῇ Ἀληθείᾳ καὶ Ἀγάπῃ, τὸ αἰώνιον μέγαρον τοῦ ἀνθρώπου."

The Arab Flute

The flute is the most interesting of all the Arab instruments and the hardest to play. It consists of a long reed hollowed out, about half an inch in diameter and from two to three feet long. It has eight stops, but there is no sort of mouthpiece.

The sound is produced by the player blowing across the top of the flute at some particular angle which I have never been able to discover, and producing the softest, saddest, deepest note one can possibly imagine.

To the most unmusical the sound of the long flute must appeal, and when accompanying one of those love ballads of the far South it is enchanting.

These two flutes are used to accompany all kinds of songs, but chiefly those concerning the exploits of heroes and the love lays which hold such a big place in all Arab melodies. Occasionally it is used to follow religious chants, but not always. — R. V. C. BODLEY, in "Algeria From Within."

Avoiding Evil

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TO THE so-called human mind, evil often seems to be something very big, something to be strenuously wrestled with and overcome. Furthermore, whether it is classed as sickness or as sin, evil seems inevitable and very real, and is even looked upon at times as more powerful than good. Humanity fails to see that it is this very attitude which gives evil its seeming power. If humanity would be free from evil, not only must it reverse this attitude and deny reality to evil, but it must turn unreservedly to God as All-in-all.

Humanity's habit of making a reality of evil is illustrated by an experience of one who in earlier days was learning to ride a bicycle. After a period of coaching, the pupil was declared proficient in the art of balancing the wheel, and prepared to ride off alone. As she started up a smooth asphalt road, the coach warned her not to run into a block of carriages that stood in front of a dwelling. This admonition, however, did not have the desired effect. Instead of keeping her eye on the straight road, the rider watched the carriages. They seemed to loom larger and larger; and the result was that she rode into them!

Is not this exactly what we oftentimes do in dealing with evil? We try to avoid it by watching it, by keeping our eyes fixed upon it, and by constantly thinking of it. Then fear creeps in and helps to magnify it. The wise way to avoid evil is to destroy the belief that it is real, and then to turn away from it and follow the straight path of good.

Today many are learning through Christian Science how to dismiss evil from their thought, and, consequently, from their experience. Through this Science we learn of the allness of God, and the consequent nothingness of an opposite so-called power—evil, matter, sin, disease, death. We learn that this seeming opposite of God, good, is only a false claim, a lie. Jesus spoke of evil as "a liar, and the father of it." Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 390) regarding this falsity, "Dismiss it with an abiding conviction that it is illegitimate, because you know that God is no more the author of sickness than He is of sin." In this statement Mrs. Eddy not only tells us how to deal with evil beliefs and suggestions but also gives us the reason for maintaining this attitude. We are to dismiss evil. Why? Because, since God did not make it, it has no creator, and, therefore, we need not believe in it or suffer from it.

If tempted to look upon some evil obstacle or hindrance as a reality, we can avoid it by denying its seeming reality, dismissing it from consciousness, and holding thought, instead, to the good, the true, the Godlike. If we are holding in consciousness thoughts of love, peace, purity, unselfishness, health, holiness, and joy, it is obvious that there will be no room in our consciousness for thoughts of hate, impatience, fear, sin, sickness, sorrow. Good thoughts are a protection against belief in evil, for they lead into their own realm, the realm of the real and eternal. We cannot keep our thoughts on evil and rid ourselves of it. It must be banished from consciousness as no part of God's spiritual creation, the only creation that really exists.

Evil, matter, sin, disease, have no place in God, good; therefore, they have no reality or entity. Christian Science is teaching men how to prove this by knowing God as All, as omnipotent, omnipresent, omniscient Mind, Love, Truth, Spirit. On page 469 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy says, "We lose the high signification of omnipotence, when after admitting that God, or good, is omnipresent and has all-power, we still believe there is another power, named *evil*."

In dealing with evil suggestions it is the part of wisdom to dismiss them as having no place in the pathway of life which God has prepared for us. Then the seeming obstacles or evils will vanish. It will help and strengthen our conviction of the powerlessness of evil to remember always that "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." It is helpful also to think of God as divine Mind and of man as God's image and likeness, as the reflection of the one and only Mind. This gives one dominion over his thinking, and enables him to shut out of his consciousness all that would try to intrude upon or interfere with man's God-given harmony.

Mrs. Eddy says in a Dedicatory Sermon recorded in "Pulpit and Press" (p. 3): "Know, then, that you possess sovereign power to think and act rightly, and that nothing can dispossess you of this heritage and trespass on Love. If you maintain this position, who or what can cause you to sin or suffer? Our surety is in our confidence that we are indeed dwellers in Truth and Love, man's eternal mansion."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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Art News and Comment

Little Masters of Holland

By FRANK RUTTER

London

THE longer we study the Exhibition of Dutch Art at Burlington House—and it is an exhibition that needs to be visited repeatedly for its full beauty and significance to be appreciated—the more difficult we find it to be to draw a line between the great and the little masters.

But for the fact that it is by Rembrandt, we might be tempted to place in the latter category such a work as "Jeremiah Mourning Over the Destruction of Jerusalem," lent by Consul General H. Rasch of Stockholm. This is only a small painting, measuring under 24x19 inches, and it has just those qualities of intimacy and preciousness which we associate with the best works of the little masters. Clearly it is a picture that was painted not for a church or for any public or princely building, but for the modest home of a pious citizen.

The real difference between that painting in the "grand manner" which we associate with the great masters, and the painting in the homely or intimate manner which we associate with the Dutch "little masters," is fundamentally a difference in destination rather than denomination. The place of this lovely early little work by Rembrandt is not with the great altarpieces by Raphael, Titian or Rubens, but with the little materpieces for domestic consumption painted by Vermeer, Terborch, Metsu, De Hooch and the rest. It is a private picture for a private place, not a public picture for a public place.

The Domestic Note

Apart from the great corporation groups of Hals and the larger paintings of Rembrandt, this sense of privacy and domestic quiet is one of the leading characteristics of Dutch painting. Sir Robert Witt has already pointed out that instead of painting a picture for a churct, like his Flemish contemporary, the Dutch artist painted the church itself. How admirably he did this we may see at Burlington House in the paintings of Saanredam, his interior of "The Church of Assendelft," his exterior of "St. Mary's Church, Utrecht." Prior to the seventeenth century, Europe was busy with artists painting pictures for churches. Nobody before the Dutch thought of making pictures out of the churches themselves. Their invention of this new genre illustrates the attitude of the Dutch both toward religion and toward art. Both became a more individual thing, more the concern of the private citizen and less the concern of the state, than they had ever been in Europe before.

The better we know this wonderful seventeenth century the more we are amazed not only at the multiplicity of able painters, but at their omnivorousness as regards subject. They painted all things and everything. Emanuel de Witte would paint a fish market as willingly as he would paint a church, because he found beauty in both and a significance in each.

Jan van der Heyden

Nothing was too high or too low for the Dutch artist. He was proud of his town, and Jan van der Heyden—among others—shows what beauty could be found in the streets of Amsterdam. Van Goyen, Ruisdael and Hobbema expressed in paint the nation's pride in its country; Cuyp and Paul Potter its pride in its cattle; Avercamp and Van der Neer the delights of winter in its skating parties on the ice; Jan de Capelle and Willem van der Velde its pride in its shipping and fishing fleets. Terborch and Metsu painted the wealthier middle class in their elegant interiors; Jan Steen and Adrien van Ostade the peasants merry-making in a more vulgar manner. Not only all aspects of life, but even the materials of life, the poultry yards, the vegetables, the fruits and flowers of Holland—all provided subjects for the brush of the painter.

All these and more are represented to profusion in this exhibition. Some visitors, while admitting the perfection of technique with which these pictures are painted, may complain that the subjects, to modern eyes, often appear mean or petty. But some allwance must be made for the habits and customs of the time, and also for the extreme candor with which the Dutch artists placed not only chosen aspects but practically the whole of their life before the eyes of posterity.

Remember, these Dutchmen were attempting a new thing in art. Hitherto painters had only been able to introduce a fragment of reality into their pictures by stealth when they were pretending to paint other things. Thus we might get a glimpse of fifteenth century Florence in a picture professing to show the palace of Menelaus in classical Greece. But these Dutchmen had no idea of painting any country or time but their own. They were the world's first realists in paint. With quiet deliberation they said in their pictures: This is where we live, This is how we live, This is how we amuse ourselves, This is what we eat, This is what we have. And the moral of it all is: How good to live in Holland!

Abiding contentment and a deep sense of thankfulness underlie all these pictures. We of today think some of the subjects mean or petty, but there was really nothing mean or petty in the intention or feelings of the men who painted them. All were painted with joy in the subject and love in the painting, and because the painters were animated by these sentiments they succeeded in giving a certain distinction and dignity to all they attempted.

Anticipating Robert Louis Stevenson, they found their little world so full of a number of things in which they could take a delight, that they were all as "happy as kings." This happiness radiates throughout the art of the "little masters," a happiness which is not to be despised because it is largely centered round the home and the hearthside. Maybe theirs is not an art that appeals strongly to the imagination; and for that reason perhaps we must deny to these painters the title of great. But their art does lay hold closely upon our human sympathy; and for this reason, quite apart from their perfection of technique, we may surely salute them as masters.

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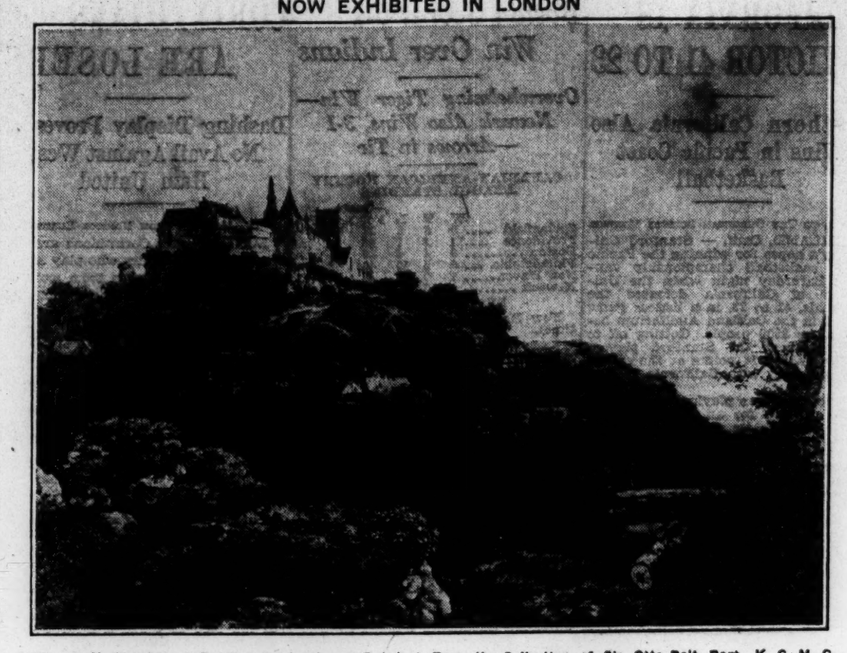

"The Castle Bentheim," Painting by Jacob van Ruisdael, From the Collection of Sir Otto Beit, Bart., K. C. M. G.

The New York Galleries

By RALPH FLINT

New York

A SWISS sculptor, Arnold Geissbuhler, is the man of the moment in the local galleries. Two or three pieces from his hand, shown last season at the annual sculpture show of the Whitney Studio Club, were sufficient to proclaim him an already matured exponent of this exacting branch of the fine arts, but the group of portrait busts now on view at the Kraushaar Galleries gives him the right to take his place alongside Epstein and Despiau as modern master of vivid sensitized portraiture in the round. Some dozen heads, types ranging from Oriental to Occidental, worked out in bronze, pewter, terra cotta, plaster, lead, alabaster, show him extraordinarily accurate, versatile, eloquent in the practice of his profession, taking readily the best of each sitter fusing the characterization into an impression of quick simplicity, and stamping the whole with the lively, glowing touch of the true sculptor-artist whose business consists in concealing most of what he has discovered in order to release one final Keatsian moment of arrested being in which the person is sensed in toto.

Various heads in the exhibition recur to me as vividly as if I had had Mr. Geissbuhler present me to the people themselves. Such is the head of Mr. Tsin, done with an Epstein roughness of surface and a heavily loaded ochreous patina; also the well-pared, shapely, brooding mask of the same gentleman in deep-toned bronze. Here indeed is portraiture that is akin to ancient Chinese or Egyptian work; at other times Mr. Geissbuhler's fine gravity of approach has something Roman about it. His heads all look well from near or far, sure proof of fine construction and proper ordering of detail and mass. The portrait of his wife (Elizabeth Chase, an American sculptor) is one of the fine things in the exhibition. A full-length figure piece and several small decorative bronzes belong to another phase of the artist's work, in which he has as yet to assert his talent to the same degree as in the portrait heads.

The trace of his master, Bourdelle, is noticeable in the little lyric, decorative figures, but he could hardly have a better point of departure than the great Frenchman in this direction. It is naturally surprising to find in the case of such a young artist as Mr. Geissbuhler so authoritative a command of both characterization and of modeling. He has yet to arrive at any such stylized treatment as Despaiu brings to his portraiture, yet with his plentiful gifts and gracious outlook he should bring his work along stage by stage to stellar heights.

Edward Hopper, at the Rehn Galleries, demonstrates determination to bring his work in oils up to the high level of his water coloring and etching, and he makes a brave display with a dozen or so canvases done in his typically searching, ponderable way. While these paintings are handsome, individual, and rewarding souvenirs of things and places that Mr. Hopper is so particularly happy in discovering and depicting, and while they are painted with an ever growing command of the oil medium, they yet fail to move me the way his other work does. He has sent a dozen water colors as well this year; and here, perhaps due to the lightness of the medium and the bright underpinning of white paper, Mr. Hopper gets a sparkling, spontaneous quality.

His "Blackwell's Island," "Williamsburgh Bridge," "Night Windows" to name but a few of the canvases are sufficiently fine to make any painter's reputation secure. If Mr. Hopper could aereate his oil pigments, could infuse some bubbling, irrepressible liquidity into his brushmanship, giving his architectural subjects something of the easy luminosity of an Untrillo, something of the brooding, sharply accented restlessness of a Derain, he would have his three-ring painting circus in full swing, and every act a winner. Like the Speicher exhibition at these same galleries last week, the Hopper affair is practically a loan one, a fact which speaks for itself. One of the fine shows of the season.

Fortunato Depero, "dynamic modernist," is at the Guarino Gallery. His painting and tapestries have turned that center of contemporary Italian art into a flaming vortex of postery patches and color progressions that have not been equaled in this town for sheer bravado and pictorial assault. Gazing at these various concoctions in the "dynamic" mode elected by Mr. Depero is like meeting suddenly a generously ordered sunset on terms of unexpected intimacy, is like being plunged into a large-scale kaleidoscope and left to fight for one's right to æsthetic independence. It is all very vibrant, this Depero assembling of stark forms and prismatic crescendos.

Christian Brinton, who serves as cataloguer on this occasion, refers to Mr. Depero's art as so "potent, so explosive in energy, that it transcends the confines of any specific coterie," that it has a "rhythmic vibration, an æsthetic wavelength entirely its own," possessing the "imperishable spice of humorous fantasy," epitomizing a "new force in contemporary art," all of which may serve to indicate just how exciting and ambitious the exhibition really is.

Dodge Macknight, the water colorist so cherished by the art collectors of Massachusetts, is far less known in New York than he deserves to be, and so it is a pleasure to announce that a group of his water colors, and sufficiently representative ones at that, are to be seen at the Babcock Galleries. Of course, his art needs no introduction at this late date, for he is one of the authentic masters of the water-color medium in its modern range of expression, and the power with which he manages his brilliantly hued washes is something to marvel at. He has chosen examples from the various chapters of his amply stocked water-color portfolio, that takes one from Maine to Mexico, from Cape Cod to the flaming Grand Canyon and the gray-green Newfoundland banks. At each point he seizes the essential tone and mood of the scene and lifts the whole affair into a condition of fine fusion and pictorial delight.

Elsewhere are gay flower pieces and landscape studies by Jane Peterson (Milch Galleries) running a little broader as to form and handling than before, a set of imaginative circus paintings by Simka Simkhovitch (Marie Sterner Galleries), lively glimpses of the contemporary round by Bertram Hartman (Montross Galleries), Fiske Boyd's individual Italian scenes (Daniel Gallery) bringing the Turneresque recipe for accent and coloration up to date, Alice Flint's paintings at the Dudensing Galleries, and a fourth edition of "Modern Prints" at Keppel's.

Italian Paintings at Fogg Museum

AGAIN a collection of paintings and drawings by the Italians of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries invites us into the regions of a much debated, variously appraised period in the history of pictures. Extreme negligence of the seicento in one season has prompted a highly pitched enthusiasm in another for a seemingly overripe product, for the floridity and melodrama and affectation of the baroque. The taste for primitives seemed so much more wholesome, less obvious. The early artist implied a great deal more than he related, the later one told the whole story—the element of mystery had vanished. In spite of the bundle of technical tricks and extraordinary sallies into most complicated perspectives, the art of the period had turned to narrative, to literary explanation, to dramatic illusion.

But to the pictures themselves. At the Fogg Museum there are in sketches and completed canvases many of the traits. There are the extravagances in patterns of widespread drapes and sweetness of sentiment in a Piazzetta group. The warm eager tones, the graceful inclination of heads, the suavity in the painting by this Venetian draw the whole-hearted interest of the observer. By the artist that influenced him, Guercino, there are sketches, in wash and pen and ink, from the collection of John Nicholas Brown.

"Shepherds Peering Into a Chasm" is a charming fluid composition, full of vitality and gustiness, one of the numerous small preparatory sketches that draw us so intimately into the very reaches of the artist's imagination. Among other things the Fogg Museum is to be congratulated for providing an opportunity to see so many authentic preparatory drawings. It enriches the knowledge of the subject and gives added pleasure.

Small sketches by Tiepolo in oils, once thought to be a plan for the painting in the Royal Palace in Madrid, give some insight into the astonishing craftsmanship of this master of fresco. Odd perspectives with twisting and distortion, the assiduous pursuit of the diagonal arrangement, with every line jerked into fullest effectiveness, here is a sample of the ravishing decoration of the eighteenth century, here is full control of the medium and complete freedom of fancy.

By the Genoese Magnasco there are several landscapes. They are romantic versions of the beauties of nature, with the tree forms enlarged and softened, with a diaphanous quality.

By Longhi, there are genre subjects, interiors that illustrate life and pleasure of the time. Different the artist is in mood and invention, belonging rather to the illustrators of life in Venice of their day, the Canaletti. Of their contemporary, Guardi, there is an atmospheric Venetian scene. D. A.

Metropolitan Museum Studies

A NEW and valuable publication has appeared upon the scene of museum literature. It amplifies and carries to a further and more rounded intention the customary "bulletin" that informs, concisely, those that are interested concerning new acquisitions and activities in the museum. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, has had just such a sheet for many years and now it supplements with a volume (issued in two parts in the year). It meets the need "of communication between our staff and serious students of art." It corresponds with the yearbook of certain European museums with commentary and analysis of objects in the museum collection.

The present volume includes some 100 pages of articles and illustrations that in their variety and in the meticulous attention to the subject will be welcome to many a student. The museum has a staff of connoisseurs whose knowledge and exacting researches can help others to understand subjects that are inaccessible. The objects are in the musuem where they can be examined and measured and compared, excellent laboratory material. Each added bit of knowledge helps to unfold a world of unrecorded fact. More knowledge, more pleasure in these things. For further amplification there are bibliographies and references.

Gisela M. Richter explains to us that "in Greek marble statues the flesh parts were not left white, but painted pink or buff." Bashford Dean contributes a long and descriptive article on "American Polearms," with separate explanations on halberds and spontoons. By Preston Remington, there is discussion of the work of the cabinetmaker, Riesener, in connection with a commode and secretary given to the museum a few years ago by William Vanderbilt. Eleanor Saxe describes a "Gothic Pile Fabric."

Joseph Breck assigns some painted cottons, pintadoes, to the seventeenth century after trailing down inscriptions, dates and stylistic details. William M. Ivins Jr. makes comment upon "Photography and the 'Modern' Point of View," upon the effect of the works of reproductive engravers upon taste in the print, where virtuosity in accuracy was far more important than artistic import.

Everybody's Gallery

J. Frank Currier

ONE of the group of American painters who went to Munich in the 1870s and drew inspiration from the masters of the Dutch revival, Leibl and Dietz, is represented in a current show at the Babcock Galleries in New York City. This artist, J. Frank Currier, did the 40 pastel landscapes there exhibited in those days when Duveneck and Chase were formulating their style also in Munich and Venice. These pastels are in the best vein of their tradition, luminous, in spite of their cool color scheme of the days before impressionism made its way. The craftsmanship is sure and dashing, and the emotional feeling behind each work always lyrical. These pastels form a distinct episode in the history of American art, an episode that was not for its own period only, because the artist here concerned was authentic and authoritative in his subjects and means of expression.

In Defence of Casts

A plea for more humane treatment of casts of the world's greatest sculpture was made by Lorado Taft, sculptor, to the City Club of Chicago. Mr. Taft proposes a new home for Chicago casts three blocks long. Plaster reproductions of anything, however great, have lost their prestige with museum authorities and have been moved from places of honor to dark basements, he lamented. The Art Institute of Chicago, he said, has packed in storage vaults the ones it formerly exhibited or has hid them behind student easels in classrooms.

"Why, the last time I was there," he continued, "they were considering whether or not it would be necessary to saw Moses in two in order to get him into cold storage! Today there is not a place in America where Michaelangelo's works can be seen properly lighted."

Mr. Taft said he was having "the time of his life" planning a museum of architecture and sculpture "unhampered by considerations of space and money." He hopes that if he makes his plans big enough and impressive enough, they may bait some munificent millionaire to endow a museum through which students may walk down the ages of the world's sculpture in reproduction.

A. K. Cross Art School

The A. K. Cross Art School was started by invitation of the Commonwealth Art Colony in 1927. It outgrew the rooms of the Colony the first year, and in 1928 the Colony hired a building near the water at Boothbay, Me. The second year brought an increase of 50 per cent over the first year, and, a permanent home being needed, Mr. Cross has just purchased two estates which adjoin each other on Bay Street overlooking the Harbor. One building will provide classrooms and studies for the summer school which opens in July and continues till October. The other building, on the opposite side of Bay Street, provides offices for the correspondence classes. These home study classes now enroll 700 students of from 12 to 77 years. The average age is 40, and artists, art teachers, students and amateurs are enrolled from European countries as well as from all parts of the United States. An endowment fund to aid talented students has been started by the donations of many students who have profited from this new vision-training method for home study.

University Summer School of Art

The University Summer School of Archæology has been organized to provide instruction in the history and appreciation of art for mature students and teachers. The sessions include illustrated lectures, conferences, studio periods, and promenades, conducted with university standards only in mind. For those who complete the prescribed work by the end of the sessions certificates recommending appropriate credit in any American college or university will be awarded. The schedule for the 1929 session calls for six weeks of lectures, conferences, and promenades, ordinarily totaling four hours each week day. These studies are conducted in the course of a European tour under the direction of Prof. William Sener Rusk, Aurora, N. Y.

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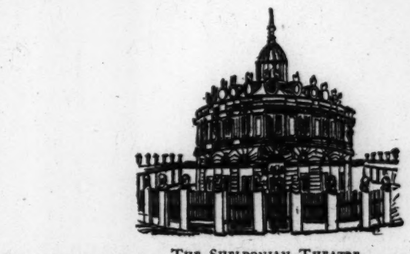

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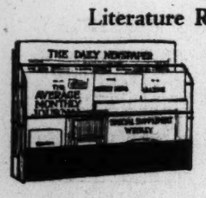

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

BOSTON BEATS N. Y. RANGERS 2-1

Three Canadian Group Leaders Win, Americans Beating Detroit 2 to 0

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
UNITED STATES DIVISION

	W.	T.	L.	Goals For	Agst	Pts
N. Y. Rangers	15	6	6	45	30	36
Boston	14	4	7	45	30	32
Detroit	12	5	10	46	40	29
Pittsburgh	7	6	14	29	43	20
Chicago	4	4	18	21	47	12
CANADIAN DIVISION						
N. Y. Amer	13	7	7	33	27	33
Canadiens	10	10	6	39	31	30
Montreal	10	7	11	42	43	27
Toronto	12	2	13	51	50	26
Ottawa	5	11	10	29	40	21

RESULTS SUNDAY

Boston 2, Rangers 1.
Americans 2, Detroit 1.

RESULTS SATURDAY

Montreal 2, Pittsburgh 0.
Canadiens 2, Ottawa 1.
Toronto 2, Chicago 0.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Boston Bruins swept over the New York Rangers, with an attack that kept the puck close to the home goal most of the time, Sunday night by a score of 2 to 1, in a National Hockey League game.

Boston had the first chance to score in the opening period when Gainor had an open goal, but a quick dash by Roach across the net just stopped it. The balance of the period was even, as far as center ice was concerned, but the defense of the visitors kept the tries away from Thompson for the most. Owen made his Garden début during the period for Hitchman, and made one fine try, in addition to his effective work on defense. Boston was still the chief attacker in the second period. The Boston defense still blocked the approach to Thompson with great skill, Owen being especially good.

Right at the start of the final session, Shore secured the puck at mid ice, and dashed through the Rangers' defense for an easy goal. A penalty to Hitchman and a four-man attack formation by the Rangers stopped the Boston attack awhile, but a combination of Gainor and Weiland added a second goal to the Boston total. The Ranger four-man attack succeeded in getting one goal, and pressed close for another, but before it could be scored the bell rang, ending the chance. The summary:

BOSTON		N. Y. RANGERS
Galbraith, Gainor	lw	rw, W. Cook, P. Thompson, Oatman
Carson, Weiland	c..c	Boucher, Murdock
Oliver, MacKay	rw	lw, F. Cook, Keeling, Vail
Hitchman, Owen	ld.....	rd, Abel, Vail
Shore, Owen	rd....	Bourgeault, Oatman
C. Thompson	g.....	g, Roach

Score—Boston 2, N. Y. Rangers 1. Goals—Shore, Weiland for Boston; W. Cook for Rangers. Assists—Gainor for Boston; P. Thompson for Rangers. Referees—Dr. E. J. O'Leary and D. A. Ritchie. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich. — Holding the vaunted attack of the Detroit Cougars in hand practically all night, the New York Americans scored their first National Hockey League victory of the season at the Olympia here Sunday night, 2 to 1. Th y were masters of the situation at all times, scoring one goal in each of the first two periods and yielding just one goal in a scramble late in the final period.

When Reise scored in the first period the defense left him alone as he went in to pick up his own rebound and turn it around the post, with Dolson making a belated dive in the attempt to save. In the second period the Cougar defenders stood still and watched Sheppard, former Detroiter, take a loose puck at center ice and outskate all checks to get in for a point blank shot. They apparently thought the whistle had blown and they made little effort to stop him. Sheppard coolly drew Dolson out with a fake shot and then shoved the puck into the empty net.

Worters, very steady when called upon all night, was not to blame for the goal scored by Lewis in the third period. The defense stopped Hay's long shot and eight players were scrambling for the loose puck when Lewis snapped it out of the melee into the goal.

Because the Americans took an early lead and elected to play defensive hockey it was a slow game for 10,000 patrons to watch. The Cougars were never showing anything like their best form and the visitors did not have to work hard offensively. The summary:

N. Y. AMERICANS		DETROIT
Connor, Sheppard	lw, rw	Cooper, Aurie
Broadbent, Himes	rw, lw	Connors, Hay, Brophy
Burch, McVeigh	c....c	Herberts, Lewis
Conacher	ld.....	rd, Noble
Reise, Simpson	rd....	ld, Brydge, Traub
Worters	g.....	g, Dolson

Score—N. Y. Americans 2, Detroit 1. Goals—Reise and Sheppard for New York; Lewis for Detroit. Referees—I. E. Marsh, Toronto, and R. W. Hewitson, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—The Maple Leafs won their first game in three weeks' time, during which they have lost five and tied two, when they defeated the Chicago Black Hawks here on Saturday night by 2 to 0, this being the third win by the same score that the locals have had against the Hawks this season. As a result the Leafs kept pace with the Canadiens and Maroons, both of whom won their games on Saturday, in the struggle for playoff positions in the Canadian group of the National Hockey League.

The game was a fast wide-open affair and with two exceptions the defenses proved strong enough to turn back all the attacks. Smith scored the first goal of the game, less than three minutes after the start, when he staged a lone rush and after backhanding a shot at Gardner, closed in to push the rebound into the net. The other came toward the end of the second period when Lowrey gave Cox a pass to get at close quarters with Gardner.

The locals had a margin on the play, but Gardner turned a number of promising shots aside. Both teams checked closely and play ranged up and down the ice between the two defense lines, the defenders using their bodies liberally. For the losers Ripley, March, Gottselig, Wentworth and Gardner were the best while Bailey, Blair, Day, Lowrey and Cox were prominent for the locals. The summary:

TORONTO		CHICAGO
Cox, Pettinger	lw..rw	Gottselig, March
Blair, Lowrey	c.....c	Irvin, Ripley
Bailey, Horne	rw..lw	Couture, Arbour
Smith, Horner	ld.....rd	Wentworth
Day	rd.....	ld, Taylor, McKinnon
Chabot	g.....	g, Gardner

Score—Toronto 2, Chicago 0. Goals—Smith and Cox for Toronto. Assist—Lowrey for Toronto. Referees—R. W. Hewitson, Toronto, and G. J. Mallinson, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—The Maroons came out of their slump on Saturday night by defeating the Pittsburgh Pirates, 2 to 0, thereby scoring their first National Hockey League victory since Jan. 1, when they won from the Pirates in Pittsburgh, and ending the streak that went nine games without a victory. With their hold on third place threatened, the locals turned in one of their best games of the season, and the rearranged lineup, tried for the first time on Thursday, functioned well and the three players who have been shifted, Smith, Stewart and Seibert, all turned in smart games in their new positions.

The Maroons lost little time in securing a lead, Ward beating Miller after a passing play with Stewart that extended the length of the rink and enabled the right winger to get close in on the Pittsburgh goal before shooting. Less than five minutes later Smith staged a lone rush in which he stickhandled through the entire Pirate team to score the second and final goal of the game.

The Pirates were clearly outplayed in the first two periods but in the final 20 minutes they tried hard to get back into the running but were unable to penetrate a stubborn Maroon defense with any degree of success and Benedict, who was in goal after a three-game layoff, took care of all the long shots that were directed his way. The summary:

MONTREAL		PITTSBURGH
Seibert, Trottier	lw..rw	Darragh, White
Stewart, Phillips	Robinson, c	c, Fredrickson, Drury
Ward, Lamb	rw.....lw	Milks, Cotton
Reg. Smith	ld.rd	Rog. Smith, McCaffrey
Dutton, Hicks	rd.ld	McKinnon, Holway
Benedict	g.....	g, Miller

Score—Montreal 2, Pittsburgh 0. Goals—Ward and Smith for Montreal. Assist—Stewart for Montreal. Referees—William Bell and Leo Heffernan, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—Canadiens of Montreal climbed to within a point of the group-leading New York Americans by defeating the Senators here on Saturday night, 2 to 1, in a fast and fairly open National Hockey League game which both teams staged many attacks, but these only served to allow the two custodians, Hainsworth and Connell, to make many sparkling saves. Canadiens, although they won by only one goal, deserved the victory by an even greater margin as they turned in the most systematic style of the two teams. Their forward line worked well together and gave the local defense more than the average amount of trouble while the defense was tight throughout.

Canadiens had the better of the play in the first and third periods and scored one goal in each, while the local's determined attack in the middle period produced their only score. The Habitants showed smoother teamwork on the attack.

The first goal was scored 20 seconds before the end of the first period when Leduc and Joliat combined, the former taking Joliat's pass close in on Connell. Finnigan evened early in the second period when he batted in the rebound from Smith's shot, while Burke scored the winning goal four minutes after the start of the final period on a lone rush which enabled him to skate around Clancy and shove the puck in an empty net after pulling Connell out of position. For the winners S. Mantha, Joliat and Lepine were the stars, with Smith and Clancy being the best for the locals. The summary:

CANADIENS		OTTAWA
Joliat, G. Mantha	lw	rw, Finnigan, Gbdin
Lepine, Morenz, Mondou	c	c, Smith, Elliott, Grosvenor
Gagne, Patterson	rw..lw	Kilrea, Touhey
Burke, Leduc	ld.....	rd, Clancy
S. Mantha	rd.....	ld, Boucher, Shields
Hainsworth	g.....	g, Connell

Score—Canadiens 2, Ottawa 1. Goals—Leduc and Burke for Canadiens; Finnigan for Ottawa. Assists—Joliat for Canadiens and Smith for Ottawa. Referees—M. J. Rodden and Alex Romeril, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

OHIO STATE DEFEATS RIVAL AFTER 17 YEARS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBUS, O.—Ohio State University's basketball team defeated the University of Chicago five here Saturday afternoon for the first time in the Western Conference in more than 17 years, by a score of 40 to 30.

OHIO STATE		CHICAGO
Evans, Tittle	Geer, Schuler	lf, rg, Fish, Abbott
Ervin, Hinchman	Stull, rf	lg, Crawford
Vanheyde, Morrison	Carter, c	c, Gist
Larkins, Irwin	lg.....	rf, Yates, Cooper
Fessler, rg	.....	lf, Kaplan, Changnon

Score—Ohio State University 40, University of Chicago 30. Goals from field—Vanhedye 8, Evans 4, Fessler 3, Ervin 2, Larkins for Ohio State; Gist 4, Kaplan 2, Changnon 2, Fish 2, Yates, Cooper for Chicago. Goals from foul—Ervin 2, Fessler, Larkins for Ohio State; Yates 4, Gist, Fish for Chicago. Referee—Dale Miller, Carnegie Institute of Technology. Umpire—J. J. Maloney, Notre Dame. Time—Two 20m. periods. Attendance—3382.

ST. NICHOLAS WINS FROM CRESCENT A. C.

METROPOLITAN AMATEUR HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Match's W.	Match's L.	Goals W.	Goals L.	Pts.
New York A. C.	3	0	9	2	6
St. Nicholas H. C.	3	1	14	7	6
Crescent A. C.	1	3	4	11	2
Jamaica H. C.	0	3	3	10	0

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The St. Nicholas Hockey team made a good start of the second half of the metropolitan amateur hockey season at the Ice Club on Saturday, when its team defeated Crescent Athletic Club, 4 goals to 1, with Harry Watkins, the former Williams College star, scoring the first and third goals, while his team mates accounted for two more in the second period. Crescent did not get a goal until half way through the final session, when John Pettis scored on a pass from Robert Smith.

This places the winners on an even basis of points with the New York Athletic Club, but the latter has played one game less, and has still to lose a game.

HARVARD CLUB OF BOSTON WINS

Harvard Club of Boston evened its score in the intercity squash racquets series with the Harvard Club of New York here Saturday, winning 4 to 1. Paul Cummings, playing No. 5 for the New York Club, was the only visitor to win, defeating J. B. Read in a hard-fought, five-game match.

OUAFI SAILS FOR FRANCE

NEW YORK (AP)—Abdel El Bagimel El Ouafi, Arabian winner of the 1928 Olympic Marathon, sailed for France Saturday with $5000 earned in his first American tour as a professional distance runner.

Australasian Title Is Won by J. C. Gregory

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Adelaide, Australia

DR. J. C. GREGORY, a member of the British Davis Cup team, who is touring with other British tennis players, won the Australasian lawn tennis singles championship Monday. He beat R. E. Schlesinger of Victoria in the final, 6—2, 6—2, 5—7, 7—5.

CALIFORNIA IS VICTOR 41 TO 23

Southern California Also Wins in Pacific Coast Basketball

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OAKLAND, Calif. — Stanford University's hopes for winning the Pacific Coast basketball championship vanished Saturday night when the University of California defeated the Cardinals, 41 to 23, in a listless game played in the Oakland Auditorium before some 8000 people. Getting off to a slow start, the Stanford players finally massed 14 points at the end of the first half, with California scoring 12.

Each team was playing an air-tight game waiting for an opportunity to break through its opponents to take close-range shots. California came back in the second half with a fast attack that swept the Cardinals off their feet and counted for 28 points before Stanford could get its scoring machine in action.

The Cardinals put up a desperate battle to overcome the driving power of the California defense, but were held impotent by the swift passing and accurate shooting of the California players. The summary:

CALIFORNIA		STANFORD
Stevens, lf	rg,	Rothert
Ten Eyck, Pursel, rf	lg,	Reynolds, Tampcke
Corgin, c	c,	Hawkins, Reynolds, McCandless
McEboy, Coakley, lg	rf,	Berg
Coffield, Gregory, rg	lg,	Fawcett, Tyler

Score—University of California 41, Stanford University 23. Goals from floor—Stevens 8, Corgin 5, Ten Eyck, Pursel, McEboy, Coffield, for California; Fawcett 2, Tyler 2, Reynolds 2, Berg, McCandless for Stanford. Goals from foul—Coffield 4, Ten Eyck 2, Stevens for California; Fawcett 2, Tampcke 2, Tyler, Berg, McEboy for Stanford. Referee—Dana. Umpire—Penaluma.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Lacking the services of Capt. S. S. Balter '29 the University of California at Los Angeles lost the first of a three-game series to the University of Southern California here Saturday night. The game, played before 6000 people in the Olympic Auditorium, ended 28 to 23 in favor of the Trojans.

Despite the fact that rumors were afloat during the entire week that Coach L. B. Calland of U. S. C. would start at least two and perhaps three substitutes in an effort to break the losing streak of three Conference games, the usual Trojan team started the game. Calland made only one substitution throughout the game. J. P. Mortenson '30 led the winners in scoring honors, scoring three goals from floor and two from foul.

SO. CALIF.		CALIF. AT L. A.
Smith, Cano	lf.....rg,	Wilds, Piper
Nibley	rf.....lg,	Baker
Mortensen	c.....c,	Sunseri, Lubin
Lehners	lg.....rf,	Woodroof
Thomas	rg.....lf,	Linthicum

Score—University of Southern California 28, University of California at Los Angeles 23. Goals from floor—Nibley 3, Mortensen 3, Smith 2, Lehners 2, Cano for Southern California; Linthicum 3, Wilds 3, Woodroof 2, Sunseri for California at L. A. Goals from foul—Mortensen 2, Smith, Thomas, Cano, Nibley for Southern California; Woodroof 9, Sunseri, Wilds for California at L. A. Referee—Lee Dempsey. Umpire—J. B. Blewett.

WILLIAMS WINS IN THE FIRST BLOCK

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In the third game the champion held a lead of 14—10 and was out in front at 12—7 in the final chapter, only to dissipate these advantages in the face of the fast and furious onslaught of his younger opponent.

The second and final block of the match will be played on Williams's home court in Chicago next Saturday. To retain his title, Soutar must win the second block by 4 games to 1 or 4 games to 0.

OKLAHOMA CONTINUES ON RUN OF VICTORIES

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NORMAN, Okla.—The University of Oklahoma basketball team won its fourth victory in the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association, and its twenty-seventh consecutive victory by defeating the University of Nebraska, 29 to 20, Saturday night.

OKLAHOMA		NEBRASKA
Meyer, lf	rg,	Lewandowski, Krall
Churchill	rf	lg, Olson, Holm
Shearer, Kiergan	c...c,	Munn, MacClay
Noble, lg		rf, Witte
Drake, Seaton	rg.....	lf, Grace, Fisher

Score—University of Oklahoma 29, University of Nebraska 20. Goals from field—Shearer 6, Churchill 4, Mayer, Kiergan, Drake, Noble for Oklahoma; Grace 3, Fisher, Witte, MacClay, Krall for Nebraska. Goals from foul—Churchill for Oklahoma; Grace 2, Fisher 2, Olson, Holm for Nebraska. Officials—E. C. Quigley and J. B. Old. Time—Two 20m. periods.

MISS CARSTAIRS CHALLENGES

DETROIT, Mich. (AP)—Miss Marion B. Carstairs, English sportswoman, will make another attempt to lift the British International (Harmsworth) Trophy, which symbolizes the speed-boat championship of the world. A challenge in Miss Carstairs' behalf was received Saturday by the Yachtsmen's Association of America from the Royal Motor Yacht Club of Southampton, Eng. The trophy now is held by G. A. Wood of Detroit. Miss Carstairs sought to recapture the Harmsworth Trophy last September, but her boat, the Estelle II, sank during the first heat of the race on the Detroit River.

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COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

New Hampshire 5, West Point 1.
Cornell 1, Williams 0.
Bowdoin 2, Mass. Aggies 1.
Hamilton 4, Union 2 (overtime).
Minnesota 5, Michigan Mines 0.

COLLEGE RIFLE RESULTS

Annapolis 1361, Georgetown 1214.

Boston Scores 6-1 Win Over Indians

Overwhelming Tiger Win—Newark Also Wins, 3-1—Arrows in Tie

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Springfield	9	8	6	38	33	26
Providence	11	3	7	36	33	25
Boston	9	6	6	36	30	24
Philadelphia	9	5	10	43	42	23
New Haven	7	7	11	49	52	21
Newark	6	5	11	35	47	17

RESULTS SUNDAY

New Haven 2, Philadelphia 2 (overtime).

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 6, Springfield 1.
Newark 3, New Haven 1.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A slow and unexciting game between the New Haven Eagles and the Philadelphia Arrows of the Canadian-American Hockey League Sunday night resulted in a 2-to-2 tie despite an overtime period. Although a capacity house was on hand for the conflict, there were only occasional outbursts of enthusiasm and rooting such as usually feature games in the local Arena. Both teams played rather listlessly and the members of both sextets were guilty of poor stick work and inefficient passing.

NEW HAVEN		PHILADELPHIA
Massecar, Chouinard	Hughes, lw	rw, Briden, Cahill
Boucher, Hughes	Burmister, rw	lw, Elmer, Meeking
Bowcher, Himes	ld.....	rd, Clark
Speyer, rd	.....	ld, Peters, Jackson
Forbes, g	.....	g, Roberts

Score—New Haven 2, Philadelphia 2. Goals—Barry and Chouinard for New Haven; Elmer and Andrews for Philadelphia. Referees—Dr. W. J. Laflamme and Donald Smith. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Lacking the services of Capt. S. S. Balter '29 the University of California at Los Angeles lost the first of a three-game series to the University of Southern California here Saturday night. The game, played before 6000 people in the Olympic Auditorium, ended 28 to 23 in favor of the Trojans.

Despite the fact that rumors were afloat during the entire week that Coach L. B. Calland of U. S. C. would start at least two and perhaps three substitutes in an effort to break the losing streak of three Conference games, the usual Trojan team started the game. Calland made only one substitution throughout the game. J. P. Mortenson '30 led the winners in scoring honors, scoring three goals from floor and two from foul.

SO. CALIF.		CALIF. AT L. A.
Smith, Cano	lf.....rg,	Wilds, Piper
Nibley	rf.....lg,	Baker
Mortensen	c.....c,	Sunseri, Lubin
Lehners	lg.....rf,	Woodroof
Thomas	rg.....lf,	Linthicum

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COLLEGE RIFLE RESULTS

Annapolis 1361, Georgetown 1214.

A. S. CASSILS WINS IN CANADIAN RACQUETS

MONTREAL, Que.—Greater experience in championship competitions, coupled with undoubted skill in placements, enabled A. S. Cassils to have his name emblazoned on the panels of the Montreal Racquet Club for the second time as Canadian amateur racquets champion. He defeated Sidney H. Dobell, 15—8, 15—6, 2—8, 15—8.

H. C. Clarke of Boston and his partner, R. M. Redmond of Montreal, were eliminated in the semifinal round of the doubles in the Canadian racquets championship Saturday. They were beaten by the Montreal combination of A. S. Cassils and G. H. Turpin, 7—15, 10—15, 15—12, 15—4, 15—12.

NURMI WINS AT TWO MILES

Paavo Nurmi, famous Finnish Olympic champion, won the two-mile run at the K. of C. Games at Boston Garden, Saturday night, in 9m. 12s., said to be the fastest time ever made at that distance in New England. E. M. Wells, Dartmouth College star hurdler won the 45-yard New England A. A. A. U. championship in 6s., with J. S. Collier of Brown University second, Myer Yavner, unattached, won the New England A. A. A. U. 300-yard championship, running the distance in 31⅛s. James Stofford, Boston A. A., and A. W. Morang, Northeastern University, tied for the N. E. A. A. A. U. running high jump championship, with 6ft. 1⅜in.. Stofford winning the toss for place and medal.

AMERICAN SOCCER LEAGUE RESULTS SATURDAY

*New Bedford 3, N. Y. Nationals 2.
Brooklyn 4, Philadelphia 3.
J. & P. Coats 1, Fall River 0.
Providence 1, Boston 0.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Boston 1, Fall River 0.
Providence 3, J. & P. Coats 0.
Brooklyn 5, Jersey City 0.
*N. Y. Nationals 2, New Bedford 1.

*Cup final.

CHICAGO RECALLS MILLER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—During the visit of the Chicago Club here, Manager H. M. Gardiner completed arrangements with the Kitchener Club of the Canadian League whereby Earl Miller, center player of the Flying Dutchmen, will rejoin the Hawks and Clement Loughlin, veteran defense player of Chicago, will finish the season with Kitchener.

AMERICANS RECALL BOUCHARD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—Edmond Bouchard, former New York American left wing, was recalled from the New Haven Eagles of the Canadian-American Hockey League and used here Sunday night by the Americans in the game against Detroit. Cecil H. Dye, veteran right wing of the Americans, though dressed, did not play.

TORONTO VARSITY WINS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont. — University of Toronto strengthened its hold on first place in the senior Ontario Hockey Association race on Saturday night by defeating Preston, 8 to 2.

CORINTHIANS ARE LOSERS

Dashing Display Proves of No Avail Against West Ham United

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Corinthians are out. The famous amateurs who play soccer football as a recreation from working as schoolmasters, soldiers, commercial travelers, or "gentlemen in the City," thrilled an eager crowd of 42,000 fans at Upton Park here, Saturday, by a dashing display against West Ham United in the fourth rounnd of this season's competition for the Football Association Challenge Cup, but they were not quite so consistently served in defense or so well co-ordinated in attack as their professional opponents and lost 3 to 0.

It can be said right away that two of these goals were of a rather fortuitous nature. The first, which came at the end of nine minutes of play, occurred through a strange "foozle" by Benjamin Howard-Baker, the Corinthians' renowned international goal keeper and former British high jump champion and record holder. A hard lop shot came into him and he dived for it in splendid style, smothered it successfully; but as he started to rise to his feet to make a clearance, he contrived somehow to tap the ball with his heel and had the discomfort of seeing the sphere trickle slowly over the goal line into the net.

Undaunted by this early reverse the Corinthians played with redoubled energy and many times came near scoring. They would undoubtedly have done so but for the magnificent goal-keeping of Edward Hufton.

Earle Scores Goal

Just before the interval, Stanley Earle, the former amateur international now playing professional, gave West Ham its second goal by adroitly deflecting a pass from wing into net with a flick of his head. Seven minutes after the change of ends, the professionals' last score came from the foot of Victor Watson. The Corinthians' defender, in company with most of the spectators, thought that Earle, who was lying on the ground at the time, touched the ball with his hand, knocking it in Watson's direction. They had stopped playing, evidently expecting the referee to whistle for a foul and while they stood hesitant, Watson slammed the ball home. The Corinthians appealed gently but firmly; but the referee stuck to his decision.

Now three goals down and without hope of victory "the men of Corinth" strove all they knew to gain the satisfaction of at least one goal. Again Hufton's sustained brilliance thwarted them. So faded out the last hope of seeing the amateur side in the cup final at Wembley in April.

The only team besides the Corinthians engaged Saturday not operating within the football league was Mansfield Town, whose progress to the fourth round of cup competition has been a great surprise. The Mansfielders also had their aspirations quashed. Their training had been conducted on simple lines compared with the elaborate methods of most professional sides, yet they gave the Arsenal as good as they sent and looked like forcing a replay, at all events, when the score sheet stood blank with less than 10 minutes left for play.

Arsenal Rallies

It happened that the Arsenal turned the last minutes to good account and netted twice and thus passed safely into the fifth round. The greatest surprise of the day was the defeat by 1 goal to 0 of the leaders of the first division of the English League, Sheffield Wednesday, by Reading, a lowly placed club in the second division standing. Here, also, the game did not produce any score until less than a quarter of an hour before the finish. It is not the first time Reading has upset the prophets by a win of this kind, a particularly bright instance of their cup-fighting ability being a victory over Aston Villa in 1912.

Six London clubs survived Saturday's games—West Ham United and Arsenal, whose exploits have already been narrated; Chelsea, Clapton Orient, Millwall, Crystal Palace. Chelsea, the leader of the second division, followed up a great win over Everton in the third round by defeating Birmingham, also of the first division, in the fourth round, 1 to 0. Orient managed unexpectedly to share the honors of a goalless game with Aston Villa, and Millwall and Crystal Palace opposed each other in a scoreless tie. These and other replays are to be contested Wednesday. Goals seemed hard to get Saturday everywhere except at Boscomb, where the local club, Bournemouth and Boscomb, made 6 against Watford's 4. Of 16 ties only two were won by home teams. In those two Bury defeated Manchester United 1 to 0 and Bradford defeated Plymouth Argyle by the same score. Huddersfield Town had its wing players to thank for its victory over another Yorkshire club, Leeds United, by 3 goals to 0, and it was a winger also who bagged the only goal for Bury at the expense of Manchester.

Tremendous interest was focused on the clash between the Blackburn Rovers, present holders of the cup, and Derby County. A fast and exciting game produced a goal for each side after half time. Swindon Town of the third division started off at a tremendous pace against Burnley of the first division and shot three goals before the home side scored. Earnley netted once before half time and dominated the second half to draw level at 3-all and so forced a replay. Wales' solitary representative, Swansea Town, lost by 1 goal to 0, against Leicester City, and Portsmouth defeated Bradford City, 2 to 0. Liverpool and Bolton Wanderers both rejoice in the possession of strong defenses, which explains the goalless draw in which they participated. This year there seems to be real prospect of the cup coming south for the third time since 1882—Tottenham Hotspur won it in 1901 and 1921—as whatever the results of the replays there must be at least seven southern clubs in the next round, and there cannot be more than four from the north and two from the midlands.

AMERICAN CARS WIN

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The first five places in the three-day 1000-mile Grand Prix automobile endurance race were captured by American-made cars at the finish here Sunday. Driver Riganti took first prize of $4000 with elapsed time of 14h. 13m. 43⅘s. for the cross-country test to Rosapio and Cordova and return over dirt roads.

PERU TEAM WINS CUP

CARACAS, Venezuela (AP)—Peru's international football team won the cup presented by the Alcade of Lima Sunday when Venezuela was defeated, 7 goals to 1, in the final game of the international series.

SWIM RECORD BROKEN

WORCESTER—Miss Albina Osipowich broke the New England A. A. U. 100-yard freestyle swimming record of 1m. 5s. by ⅕s. here when she retained her title to the championship at a swimming meet held at the Worcester Boys' Club.

Kansas City and Minneapolis Tie

Late Goal Saves Pla-Mors—St. Louis Scores Shut-out on St. Paul

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION STANDING

	W.	T.	L.	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Kansas City	13	4	7	48	41	30
Minneapolis	11	4	8	40	33	26
St. Paul	12	1	11	55	54	25
Duluth	9	0	14	30	36	18
St. Louis	8	2	14	47	60	18
Tulsa	7	3	6	26	22	17

RESULT SUNDAY

Minneapolis 1, Kansas City 1 (overtime).

RESULT SATURDAY

St. Louis 4, St. Paul 0.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A goal by Ranger, who took a pass from McCormick, with only a half minute of play remaining in the closing period, enabled Kansas City to get a 1-to-1 tie with Minneapolis in an American Hockey Association match here Sunday night. Minneapolis took the lead in the third period when Crawford scored a goal unassisted and it looked as though the Millers would make a clean sweep of the series until Ranger shot the puck past Goalie Winkler.

KANSAS CITY		MINNEAPOLIS
Mitchell, Ranger	lw..rw,	Adams, Garrett
Scott, Campbell	c..c,	Stanley, Anderson
Dunfield, Lessard	rw..lw,	Stuart, Gordon
McLeod, McCormick	ld.....	rd, Benson, Crawford
Dutkowski, Munroe	rd...ld,	Bostrum, Klein
Byrne	g.....	g, Winkler

Score—Kansas City 1, Minneapolis 1. Goals—Ranger for Kansas City, Crawford for Minneapolis. Referee—Joseph Sills, Rochester, Minn. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—St. Louis climbed out of last place of the American Hockey Association race Saturday night by defeating St. Paul 4 to 0. Goyer, Metcalfe and Pow

NEW ROADSTER HUGS THE ROAD AND ZIPS ALONG

Chicago Show Feature Not More Than Shoulder High and Does 100 an Hour

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—One of the most striking cars at the twenty-ninth National Automobile Show at Chicago is a roadster so low that the top just comes to the shoulders of the average person. This is because the frame is under the axles instead of above them. The car is said to be capable of 100 miles an hour.

Another interesting exhibit is that of a car which appears to have no wheels. The wheels are there, but are almost concealed by the body design, which comes down over the running-board, melts into the fender profile, and then comes down over the wheels. This car is wider than the average, and is designed to have minimum air resistance. Even the side lights are streamlined with metal guards that trail away to a point at the rear. Because of the body width, it appears that the front seat would easily seat three persons or four if necessary. The rear seat, although wide, is divided in the center.

Greater safety is built into a number of the cars. This is exemplified in the low design of the high-speed roadster mentioned. It is also made evident by the increased use of safety glass.

Another step is seen in brake improvement where the power of the intake manifold suction is made to assist in applying the brakes. On one car with such a system the degree of increase in brake application is adjustable from the dash so that less severe brakes can be had for use when streets are slippery.

Many factors combine to make today's cars the most comfortable ever produced. The use of shock absorbers of one kind or another is almost universal; in one make they are actually built into the frame instead of being merely attached to it. Comfort is also increased by making the front seats and the steering column adjustable.

The carrying of extra tires in the front fender wells appears to be gaining in favor. On two makes of cars these spare tires have metal covers, finished to match the fenders. Controls are being made easier to operate, and in one car they are all placed at the top of the steering column, in the center of the wheel. Other cars now have the starter button on the instrument board instead of on the floor.

Mechanically, there are no great fundamental changes. One device, however, that appeals to anyone who has ever stalled his engine while climbing a steep hill is called a "no-back." It operates to prevent the car from going backward, except when the gear shift lever is in the reversed position.

Nicaraguan Canal Survey Postponed

Hoover's Friends in Senate Obtain Delay on Move to Study Situation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Senate leaders, responding to suggestions from friends of President-elect Hoover, have postponed action upon a resolution authorizing an investigation and survey for a canal across Nicaragua.

It was stated that Mr. Hoover preferred to have the project go over until next session. During his Latin-American good will tour the President-elect discussed the matter with governmental executives of Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica and other countries and is said to have obtained information which makes it desirable that nothing be done by Congress for the present.

Until word was received from Mr. Hoover, it was said that the Senate was prepared to pass the resolution sponsored by Walter Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey.

The resolution would appropriate $150,000 for a survey under army engineers of a Nicaraguan canal route, with estimates of cost. It also proposes an investigation to determine the possibilities and cost of enlarging the Panama Canal to meet future needs.

Further, the resolution contains a section authorizing the President to notify the Government of Nicaragua of its desire to construct a canal and agree on terms.

During a discussion on the Senate floor considerable objection was raised to it on the ground that it committed the United States Government too far in the matter.

Mr. Edge held that it was "simply an information-seeking proposal." Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, Democratic floor leader, insisted, however, that the resolution went much farther, "seeming to commit the Government to the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal."

GEORGIA TECH STILL LEADS CONFERENCE

Maintains Clean Slate With Washington and Lee

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Georgia Tech	6	0	1.000
Washington & Lee	3	0	1.000
Maryland	1	0	1.000
North Carolina	5	1	.833
Alabama	3	1	.750
Georgia	6	3	.667
Mississippi	4	2	.667
North Carolina State	2	1	.667
Tennessee	3	3	.500
Alabama Tech	1	1	.500
Clemson	2	3	.400
Kentucky	2	3	.400
Virginia	2	4	.333
Virginia Tech	1	2	.333
Duke	1	2	.333
Vanderbilt	1	2	.333
Virginia M. I.	1	2	.333
Mississippi A. & M.	1	2	.333
South Carolina	2	7	.222
Florida	1	7	.125
Sewanee	0	2	.000
Louisiana	0	4	.000

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Georgia School of Technology retained its leadership in Southern Conference basketball by a victory over University of Georgia Saturday night. A substitute, Williamson, sent into the game when a regular had been banished for personal fouls, scored a brilliant shot in the final half minute for a victory. Georgia pulled away at the start and at the half led, 23 to 14. It was Georgia Tech's sixth victory without a loss.

University of North Carolina swept Georgia aside with a last-minute finish to win, 31 to 29, and then squared accounts with University of South Carolina by smothering them, 45 to 33.

After a long lay-off University of Alabama turned back Sewanee, 46 to 22, and University of Kentucky, 27 to 26, and broke even in a two-game series with Tulane University, conquerors of the University of Mississippi. Washington and Lee continued its victorious march, defeating Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 44 to 25, for its third Conference victory.

University of Virginia recovered some of its power during the week and turned back Virginia Military Institute, 21 to 9.

New Hampshire Adds to Wealth by Town Forests

Now Has About 12,000 Acres Valued at $500,000—Plan Arouses Interest

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONCORD, N. H.—Warren F. Hale, assistant state forester, reports that 65 town forests are now being operated in New Hampshire. These amount to 12,000 acres, valued at $500,000.

Several new town tracts were acquired during the last year and nearly 300,000 trees were planted, making a total of 2,000,000 trees set out by the towns in recent years. Most of these trees were supplied free by the state forest nursery.

Some towns in New Hampshire have held forest tracts for so many generations that they have forgotten about them, and are now rediscovering them to their pleasure and profit. An example is the town of Grantham, which set aside two 100-acre tracts back in 1800 and forgot them.

The town of Warner has a forest of more than 800 acres and its own chemical plant. Whenever the town wants a new bridge or a new building some of the timber is cut or sold. Warner does this instead of taxing its citizens for the particular public improvement.

Danville has had a town forest committee since 1790. This committee, originally the parsonage committee, has always been appointed by the town, and has had the care of 75 acres of forest land. The many different committees have sold timber at auction and used the proceeds to build and maintain a meeting house and parsonage, and to pay for a preacher. The town now has a savings account from this forest which amounts to $10,000.

Towns which have recently acquired forests are Wakefield, Winchester and Lempster.

Engineering Feats Gain Recognition

American Society Rewards Distinguished Services in Field and Study

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An honorary membership in the American Society of Civil Engineers has just been conferred upon J. Waldo Smith, consulting engineer of the New York Board of Water Supply, at the seventy-sixth annual convention of the society here.

The award is the highest recognition given by the society, which was organized in 1852 and has a membership of 13,000 engineers in the United States.

The award is in recognition of Mr. Smith's work in completing the Croton Dam, the major unit in the New York water supply system, which is the largest masonry dam in the world.

The Norman Medal, founded in 1872, was awarded by the society to Charles E. Sudler, New York consulting engineer, for the most outstanding technical paper of the year. The treatise was entitled: "Storage Required for the Regulation of Steam Flow."

Roderick B. Young, testing engineer for the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, received the Thomas Fitch Rowland prize for his paper: "Producing Concrete of Uniform Quality." The James Laurie Prize for a paper on "The Ancient Roman Aqueduct at Athens" was awarded to James C. Case, consulting engineer of Ulen & Co.

The Arthur M. Wellington prize for the best transportation paper was awarded to Royal G. Finch, Albany (N. Y.) consulting engineer. The Collingwood prize for juniors was awarded to Franklin Hudson Jr. of Oklahoma City.

NORTH CAROLINA SECOND HIGHEST PAYER OF TAXES

Displaces Pennsylvania for Place—Total National Receipts Decrease

WASHINGTON (AP)—A decrease of $43,782,717 in the total taxes collected by the United States Government in the calendar year 1928 was shown in figures issued by the Internal Revenue Bureau which placed the year's collections at $2,775,276,956.23.

North Carolina with a total tax of $236,642,027 went into second place behind New York among the states which returned the greatest amount of taxes to the Federal Government, displacing Pennsylvania which showed a decrease. Pennsylvania's taxes amounted to $232,417,910, a drop of $24,805,000 as compared with last year, while North Carolina showed an increase of $19,415,000. New York's gross collections moved up from $751,804,048 in 1927 to $759,122,485 last year.

North Carolina's income tax increased approximately $1,155,000 while its miscellaneous taxes increased $18,260,000.

The total income taxes collected throughout the United States decreased $26,089,767.32 in the year, totaling only $2,169,417,231.64. Miscellaneous taxes dropped $17,692,949.95 to $605,859,724.59. Of the income taxes, corporations paid $1,234,366,865.98 and individuals $935,050,365.66. It was a decrease of $102,000,000 in corporation payments and an increase of $75,812,000 in the individual tax.

While the majority of the larger states showed decreases, some of the western states showed increases. Montana's taxes nearly doubled those of 1927, increasing from $2,583,382 to $4,392,109, income taxes in that State increased approximately $576,000 while miscellaneous taxes increased $1,332,000. New Mexico showed an increase of a little more than $100,000 in its taxes with a $106,000 increase in income taxes and a $3000 decrease in miscellaneous tax. Hawaii increased her income taxes $373,000 while the miscellaneous tax of the territory increased approximately $30,000. Wyoming's income tax dropped $1,500,000, more than half.

Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Georgia, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, South Dakota, and the Philippine Islands showed increases in their total taxes.

Dry Enforcement League Now Backs $24,000,000 Plan

Sponsor Distribution of Fund as President May See Fit

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Every member of Congress on Jan. 25 found on his desk a statement from the National United Committee for Law Enforcement to the effect that although it had not seen its way to support the emergency prohibition appropriation bill in its original form, it had changed its attitude because of the Harris resolution permitting the money "to be allocated as the President may see fit."

"We favor the bill with one important and vital change," says the statement. "As it now stands, the money appropriated must be allocated to departments or bureaus charged with the enforcement of the National Prohibition Act.

"Under that restriction not one dollar of the $24,000,000 would be available for the Bureau of Customs, the Coast Guard, or Border Patrol, or the Department of Justice, all four of which are suffering most from lack of financial support.

"A change of three words will save the situation and unshackle the President. Substitute the words 'Eighteenth Amendment' for 'Prohibition Act' and it will include all departments of the Government available to enforce the Constitution."

Boom in Aviation Expands Business

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Immense progress in aviation development in the United States is indicated in the annual report of Maj. Leslie D. Gardner, president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce. As a result of this development, the chamber has established new departments and geographic divisions.

At the same time Major Gardner announced that the chamber would undertake a nation-wide program for standardization of airplane tests and sales agreements between distributors, dealers and the public, and also for the regulation of flying schools.

The new departments have to do with aircraft manufacturing, motor building, transport companies, airship builders, airports, flying schools, material departments, equipment and supplies department, jobbers, dealers, fuels, lubricants, publications, aerial service, photography and aerial surveys.

The chamber is divided geographically into six districts, which center in New York, Detroit, Chicago, Wichita, Los Angeles and Seattle. Twenty-one leaders in the aircraft and allied industries were elected to the chamber's board of governors.

LEATHER HAS EASIER TONE

Concessions Obtainable on Most Selections—Demand Is Spotty

A generally easy tone prevailed in last week's leather market. Patent leathers were irregular with glazed kid showing some strength.

Oak sole leather was easy. Demand was spotty, although concessions of from 1 to 2 cents a pound were freely offered. Standard tannages of steer backs, tannery run, are now listed at 58-56c. No change of prices for finder's leather was reported.

Heavy scoured X bends ranged from 77 down to 75c. Texas oak X bloom bends were soft at 76c. Oak offal was quiet and easy, sales showing a reduction of a full cent. Rough double shoulders were quoted at 55-54c, single shoulders at 46-44c, bellies at 32c, heads at 20c.

Union sole leather tanners were quoting the different selections at about 2 cents a pound under the previous week's prices. Packer steer backs, choice selections, tannery run, were offered at 56-55c, cow backs at 50-49c, while union bends were slow at 66c.

Union offal was quiet all week. Union shoulders now listed at 45c, prime selected bellies at 30c. The better trimmed heads are bringing 20c.

Upper leather, glazed kid excepted, is moderate in movement, but frequent in bookings. Price conditions are somewhat mixed, being easy where sizable lots are involved.

Calfskin tanners report new business light in volume but orders are being received daily. Standard selections of full grain calfskins, men's weight, are listed at 52@50s. A choice B grade is selling fairly well at 48@46c. Superior tannages for high grade footwear are obtainable at 58@56c, with a prime second at 54c.

Side upper leather is selling frequently in small lots. Choice selections of chrome tanned extreme sides are listed at 32-31c, and the C grade at 30-29c. The D grade is offered at 28-26c. Kip sides, full grain, are quoted at 35c. Seconds, or B grade, are listed at 34c, with cheaper lots quoted at 32c.

The combination tannages are in comparatively good demand.

Split leather dealers report that a fair demand developed last week. Prices were fairly firm. Quotations on shoe lining splits average as follows: Choice side splits, smooth finish, 14c; prime seconds, 13-12c; third grades, 11-10c; top selection of Gussett split, 14-13c; lower grades, 12-11c.

Heavy shoe split, black and tan, has many inquirers. The movement of split leather for the next three months has an encouraging aspect.

Patent leather prices are irregular. A widespread movement in the demand for patent leather shoes is now in its first stages of development. Spready sides of the B grade are quoted at 38@36c. A prime C grade moves steadily at 34c, just one cent under quotations.

Glazed kid continues to maintain its lead in the upper leather market. Prices are strong. Prices are at present ranging from 75c down to 50c a foot. Standard grades of black and tan kid are held firmly, with selections from the medium to the lower qualities well sold up.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY

	1928	1927
Dec. gross	$1,451,332	$1,485,085
Net	975,509	789,783
Surplus after chgs.	614,238	453,426
12 mos.' gross	18,480,118	22,114,785
Net	8,274,016	9,983,942
Surplus after chgs.	4,237,471	5,908,561

ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM

Dec. gross	$15,165,967	$14,423,554
Net op inc	2,907,694	1,770,199
12 mos' gross	179,605,452	182,967,560
Net op inc	28,917,199	27,176,952

NORFOLK & WESTERN

	1928	1927
Dec. gross	$9,308,668	$7,801,478
Net op inc	3,284,636	2,321,618
Surp af chgs	3,159,130	2,215,969
12 mos' gross	106,947,111	110,948,200
Net op inc	34,204,057	34,010,956
Surp af chgs	30,727,043	30,651,295

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN

	1928	1927
Dec gross	$2,051,838	$1,947,357
Net	348,459	307,669
Sur aft chgs	126,435	84,384
12 mos' gross	25,575,765	24,206,525
Net	4,413,307	4,720,122
Sur aft chgs	1,759,362	1,847,714

BALTIMORE & OHIO

	1928	1927
Dec gross	$18,814,183	$17,873,333
Net op inc	3,692,681	1,177,480
12 mos' gross	236,818,681	246,078,510
Net op inc	49,387,716	44,817,227

CHIC., MIL., ST. PAUL & PAC.

	1928	1927
Dec gross	$13,158,317	$12,483,298
Net op inc	2,216,835	*15,672
12 mos' gross	170,554,899	162,942,819
Net op inc	29,119,053	14,072,934

*Deficit.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE

	1928	1927
Dec gross	$10,875,382	$10,751,498
Net op inc	1,929,815	1,949,659
12 mos' gross	135,638,453	144,605,117
Net op inc	22,205,053	23,876,834

PENNSYLVANIA SEEKS EQUALITY IN SCHOOLS

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—A readjustment of school taxes and school financing that will give every boy and girl in Pennsylvania an equal educational opportunity is urged by a special commission in a report to Governor Fisher after a survey covering nearly two years. The commission offers a plan to increase state aid by the appropriation of $22,000,000 annually or an increase in the present state appropriation to bring it well over $100,000,000 a year.

The commission suggests a plan of increasing state appropriations by successive steps to permit certain districts to bring their schools and facilities up to the prescribed minimum required under the Pennsylvania school code. None of the money is intended to increase salaries of the teaching force. This is being taken care of under another measure.

Oxford-Cambridge Team Lays Plans for Harvard-Yale Match

Third International Intercollegiate Tennis Tourney to Be Staged Next Summer Between British-American Universities at Newport

NEW YORK (AP)—Headed by E. D. Andrews, young New Zealander, who turned in a surprising victory over Frank Hunter in the opening round of the Wimbledon tournament last year, a combined tennis team representing Oxford and Cambridge universities will come to America next summer for the third of the international intercollegiate matches against the Yale-Harvard team. The matches will be held at the Newport Casino in August. Oxford-Cambridge and Yale-Harvard each hold one leg on the trophy donated by Bernon S. Prentice of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club.

Continuing the custom they started when they came here in 1925 for the first matches, the British players plan to arrive in this country in time for the intercollegiate championships, beginning June 24, and to take part in a series of team matches prior to meeting the Yale-Harvard team. They will meet a combined Princeton-Williams team as well as the Seabright Club, the Rockaway Hunting Club and the Longwood Cricket Club. They also are expected to compete in several of the more important invitation tournaments and Andrews will remain for the men's national championship.

Four years ago the first highly successful invasion of the English college racquet wielders brought them victories over Yale-Harvard and Princeton-Williams, but they lost some of the preliminary matches with club teams.

The English Lawn Tennis Association is looking on these matches as an important means of developing prospects for future Davis Cup teams and through the English international intercollegiate committee is making an effort to select the strongest and most promising players from the two universities for the team. Andrews, who reached the front rank of the younger British players by his triumph over the second ranking American star last year, will act as captain. The rest of the team has not yet been selected.

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.

87 MILK STREET, BOSTON

In 1928 the Business of the Company Surpassed All Previous Records

Comparative Statement—Five Years

Assets	1928	$219,028,990	Increase
	1923	140,327,320	$78,701,670
Liabilities	1928	$204,181,621	Increase
	1923	131,160,785	$73,020,836
Surplus	1928	$14,847,369	Increase
	1923	9,166,535	$5,680,834
Paid Policyholders	1928	$22,770,100	Increase
	1923	13,970,648	$8,799,452
Dividends Payable to Policyholders	1929	$9,500,000	Increase
	1924	4,750,000	$4,750,000
New Insurance	1928	$143,573,589	Increase
	1923	96,148,025	$47,425,564
Insurance in Force	1928	$1,113,810,563	Increase
	1923	719,421,634	$394,388,929

A copy of the 85th Annual Report will be sent upon request

ALFRED D. FOSTER, Chairman of the Board — DANIEL F. APPEL, President

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"Plenty to Eat" Is Forecast for America of 2000

Machines Helping Farm Production to Outstrip Population, Says Economist

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—In the year 2000 Americans will have plenty to eat—despite claims of the Malthusians—and even though the population may have grown to present-day China's proportions; but county zoning may have to be resorted to in adjusting land policies, Dr. George S. Wehrwein told members of the National Association of Real Estate Boards meeting here Jan. 23-25.

Regarding the agricultural problem, Dr. Wehrwein, who is connected with the department of agricultural economics at the University of Wisconsin, said that until 1922 there seemed to be danger that production of food supplies would not keep up with the increase of population.

However, that year marked a turning point, and future land policies will have to be adjusted to meet a slowly increasing population rather than a mushroom growth.

"Changes in consumption," he explained, "have decreased the demand for flour, certain types of meat, cotton, leather and other farm products.

"We are raising much more food per acre than ever before and the tractor, truck and automobile have displaced 6,000,000 horses and mules in the last two decades, releasing the acres devoted to feeding draft animals for the support of human beings, and, altogether, our farm situation is reversed.

"We no longer have a pressure of population on food supply, but rather a pressure of food supply on population."

MAY START BUFFALO EXCHANGE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Information regarding the operation of stock exchanges in other cities is being gathered by a group of Buffalo investment houses which are interested in organizing a stock exchange in Buffalo. Over-the-counter trading is conducted here in rapidly growing amounts, especially in western New York securities, of which there are more than 100 listed. Local investment houses and banks are being canvassed for opinions and attitudes on the proposal.

STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—Numerous stock split-ups and new listings on the New York Stock Exchange presage, many brokers believe, 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 and even 8,000,000-share days in the next five months. A big January, some point out, always indicates great activity in the remaining months of the first half of the year. A large increase in brokers' loans, they contend, would be the only check.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	6%	6%
Commercial paper	5¼@5½	5½
Customers' loans	5½@6	7¼
Collateral loans	6	@6½ 7¼
Year money	6½	..
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	7½	7½
Four to six months	7½	7½

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	56⅝c	56⅝c
Bar silver in London	26⅛d	26⅛d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$67,000,000	$606,000,000
Year ago today	85,000,000	
Balances	36,000,000	130,000,000
Year ago today	36,000,000	
F. R. bank credit	34,339,392	114,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	5 @4⅞
60 days	5⅛@5
90 days	5⅛@5
4 months	5⅛@5
5 months	5⅛@5⅛
6 months	5⅛@5⅛

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ¼ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	5%	Budapest	6%
Boston	5	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	5	Copenhagen	5
Chicago	5	Helsingfors	6
Dallas	4½	Lisbon	9
Kansas City	4½	London	4½
Minneapolis	4½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	5	Oslo	5½
New York	5	Paris	3
Richmond	6	Prague	5⅝
St. Louis	5	Riga	7
San Francisco	4½	Rome	6
Amsterdam	4½	Sofia	9
Athens	8	Stockholm	4½
Berlin	6½	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	7	Tokyo	7.03
Brussels	4	Vienna	6
Bucharest	6	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$4.84⅞	$4.84½	$4.8665
Cables	4.84⅛	4.84⅞	4.8665
France—franc	.0390½	.0390⅝	.193
Belgium—belga	.1390	.1388	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅛	.0523¼	.193
Germany—mark	.2376	.2372	.238
Austria—schilling	.1406	.1406	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0295⅝	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2667	.2665½	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¼	.0129¼	.193
Holland—florin	.4009	.4004	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1744¾	.1744	.1749
Norway—krone	.2665	.2663½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1124	.1125	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0445	.0445	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0060⅜	.0060⅜	.193
Spain—peseta	.1634	.1633	.193
Sweden—krona	.2673	.2671½	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1923½	.1923	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0175⅞	.0176⅞	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol.	.4987⅞	.4987⅞	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.6312½	.6292	*
India—rupee	.3650	.3650	.4866
Japan—yen	.4535	.4523	.4985
Phil'ndes—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5637½	.5637½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4218	.4220	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1195	.1193	.3245
Chile—peso	.1205	.1205	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9805	.9805	.9733
Peru—pound	4.00	4.00	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	1.0278	1.0278	1.0342
Ven'z'la—bolivar	.1910	.1910	.1930
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99⅝	.99¾	1.00
Cuba—dollar	.9990	.9990	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.4300	.4262½	.4985

*Par unsettled.

Oxford Miami Paper Company

First Mortgage, Series A 6%, 1947

First Mortgage bond well protected by property and earnings. Company controlled by Oxford Paper Co., Maine.

Massachusetts Income Tax up to 6% Refundable

Price 103½ and interest yielding over 5.70%

Lee, Higginson & Co.

Established 1848

70, Federal Street, Boston

New York — Chicago

Higginson & Co. *LONDON*

General Motors Employees Share $13,968,000 Fund

12,033 Members of Investment Group Get Large Return in Cash and Stock on Savings

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors is distributing $13,968,000 to 12,033 of its employees through the corporation's savings and investment fund, according to Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of the company.

Of this amount $2,194,000 will be in cash and the remainder will consist of 147,185 shares of General Motors stock, valued at approximately $80 a share. The investment and savings fund into which an employee may pay a maximum of $300 annually, was started 10 years ago. The company sets aside from its earnings 50 cents for every dollar the employee deposits.

An employee who put $300 into the fund in 1923 will receive $415 in cash, this being his original investment, plus interest, and 27 shares of common stock, making a total of more than $2500 on his original investment.

CALIFORNIA CONSUMERS REPORT

California Consumers Company and subsidiary companies in its consolidated operating statement of profit and loss reports net sales for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, of $2,362,312, compared with $2,262,122 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, an increase of $100,189, or 4.4 per cent. Operating and other income, after operating expenses, were $826,685 for the year to Dec 31, 1928, compared with $710,685 in the earlier period, a gain of $116,000, or 16.3 per cent.

Since 1925 have paid dividends in Savings Department at rate of 5% compounded quarterly.

5%

Interest Begins Feb. 1

Send deposits by mail and pass book will be forwarded.

Highland Trust Company

Davis Square — Union Square

SOMERVILLE, MASS.

ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT GAINS

Electrical equipment and accessories manufactured in the United States last year were valued at $2,450,000,000, a gain of 27 per cent over the 1927 production, Electrical World reports. A further gain for 1929 is predicted, based on active inquiry for electrical equipment.

HARZ WATER WORKS LOAN

New issue of $4,000,000 Province of Hanover (State of Prussia, Germany) Harz Water Works Loan, second series, 6½ per cent, due Feb. 1, 1949, is being offered by a syndicate composed of Lee, Higginson & Co., Illinois Merchants Trust Company and White, Weld & Co. at 94½ and interest, yielding about 7 per cent.

BROOKLYN UNION GAS GAIN

Brooklyn Union Gas Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, net of $4,134,725 after depreciation, taxes, interest, etc., equivalent to $8.09 a share on 511,112 no-par shares outstanding greater part of year, compared with $3,911,557 or $7.65 a share on 511,024 in 1927.

RADIO'S INCREASED BUSINESS

NEW YORK (AP)—Maj.-Gen. James G. Harboard, president of the Radio Corporation of America, places gross income for the year at $100,530,720, a new high record, compared with $65 082,074 in 1927. Surplus profits for the year, he said, would amount to approximately $18,963,394, compared to $11,799,650 in 1927.

ANOTHER BIG DAY IN NEW YORK MARKET

Trading Operations Are on Large Scale—Prices Are Irregular

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market took wings on a heavy accumulation of week-end buying orders at the opening today, but promptly went into a nose dive as soon as the buying movement spent itself in the late forenoon.

Early gains of 1 to 10 points in a wide assortment of motors, rails and specialties were fairly generally replaced with losses of 1 to 8 points.

The bear party took advantage of widespread uneasiness over the possibility of tightening call money rates as the month-end approached, and the weakened technical position of the market resulting from the rapid upturns in several sections of the list late last week, to stage a rather effective raid. Nearly 1,000,000 shares changed hands during the first half hour, but trading fell off sharply when the market began to slip.

Call money again renewed at 6 per cent, despite the approach of Feb. 1, when about $375,000,000 will be required to meet interest and dividend payments. Bankers do not look for such tight money as existed over the year end, as the banks have now reduced their borrowings at the Reserve Bank, and are in a position to support the market. Ten per cent money, however, is regarded as a possibility before the end of the week.

The day's news was scant, save for several more railroad 1928 income reports, the majority of which were favorable, as regards net. New Haven earned $8 a share, compared with $5.49 in 1927. Conditional approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the New York Central lines' unification plan was announced over the week-end.

American Smelting & Refining Company was reported to have acquired control of copper properties in South Africa.

New York Central mounted more than 5 points, but lost about half its gain. Radio jumped ahead 10 points, and promptly fell back. International Telephone moved up more than 7 points, and also reacted.

International Harvester gained 5 points, while Case Threshing dropped 8.

Indian Refining advanced more than 4 points to a new top on reports that Shell Union and Texas were bidding for its cracking process. Other oils sagged.

American Telephone lost 4 points, and U. S. Steel more than 2. Johns Manville, International Nickel, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Simmons, National Cash Register and Nash Motors were among issues losing from 2 to 4 points.

Wide contrasting fluctuations again featured the late session, but most stocks were inclined to follow Commercial Solvents, which reached 245½, a new high, and more than 10 points above Saturday's close. Westinghouse Electric jumped 7, and Colorado Fuel and Pacific Telephone & Telegraph 5 points. Midland Steel Products preferred fell 7. The oils encountered steady liquidation. The closing was irregular. Sales approximated 4,800,000.

Foreign exchanges opened steady with sterling cables at $4.84 29-32.

Approval of the New York Central's unification plans sent securities of short line railroads involved up 1 to 24 points in early trading in the bond market today. The general list, however, was dull, with price changes insignificant.

Issues of the Ulster & Delaware, one of the short lines included in the New York Central plans, soared to record prices for the year, the 5s advancing 15 points. Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville issues, which were selling around 24 last week, were bid up to 48. Peoria & Eastern Railway, which is leased to the Big Four, shot up 6 points to a new high at 43. The rest of the rail group was quiet, with Iowa Central refunding 4s selling off fractionally.

The utilities displayed a stronger tone, Public Service of New Jersey 4½s advancing 1½ points, and International Telephone convertible 4½s improving fractionally.

Industrials were generally neglected in the early dealings.

Pirelli 7s advanced more than 3 points on reports the company's stock offering had been oversubscribed. The rest of the list was inactive.

Chesapeake & Ohio's $24,787,000 refunding and improvement mortgage bonds, series A, were sold quickly at the offered price, 95 and accrued interest to yield more than 4.74 per cent, representing the first major railroad financing of 1929.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Sale	Last Prev. Close
Mar.	19.81	19.96	19.78	19.90	19.86
May	19.84	19.99	19.81	19.95	19.86
July	19.41	19.65	19.46	19.58	19.48
Oct (old)	19.22	19.41	19.21	19.41	19.26
Oct. (new)	19.08	19.30	19.08	19.28	19.12
Dec.	19.13	19.35	19.13	19.35	19.19

Spots 20.15, up 5 points.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Mar.	19.22	19.32	19.14	19.21	19.12
May	19.23	19.35	19.18	19.21	19.13
July	19.18	19.33	1916	19.29	19.14

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Mar.	19.31	19.41	19.30	19.36	19.29
May	19.30	19.45	19.29	19.40	19.30
July	19.26	19.42	19.26	19.38	19.29
Oct.	18.85	19.00	18.85	19.00	

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Jan.	10.18	10.20	10.15	10.19	.....
Mar.	10.25	10.27	10.22	10.26	.....
May	10.30	10.32	10.28	10.32	.....
July	10.29	10.30	10.26	10.29	.....
Oct	10.10	10.13	10.08	10.12	.....
Dec.				10.09	.....

Spots 10.42 up 3 points. Tone at close steady. Sales—British, 5,000; American, 42,00.

CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close
March	1.25¼	1.25¼	1.23⅛	1.23½
May	1.28¾	1.28⅞	1.26⅞	1.27
July	1.30⅛	1.30½	1.28⅜	1.28⅝

Corn

March	.98½	.98⅞	.97¼	.97⅜
May	1.01⅞	1.02⅝	1.00¼	1.00⅝
July	1.03⅝	1.04	1.02¼	1.02¼

Oats

March	.53⅜	.53⅞	.52½	.53⅜
May	.53⅞	.54	.53¼	.53⅜
July	.50⅜	.50⅝	.50¼	.50¼

Lard

Jan	12.07	12.07	12.00	12.00
March	12.22	12.22	12.10	12.10
May	12.50	12.52	12.40	12.40

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Prev. Last
May	1.29⅞	1.29⅝	1.29⅝
July	1.30⅜	1.29⅞	1.29⅞

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last
May	1.20¼	1.19⅝	1.19⅝
July	1.23⅛	1.20⅞	1.20⅞

LOUISVILLE GAS & ELECTRIC

Louisville Gas & Electric for 12 months ended Sept. 30 reports net profit of $3,269,685 after taxes, depreciation and interest.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 3 p.m. (Not Closing)

Sales		High	Low	Last Jan.28	Last Jan.26
2800	Abitibi	50⅝	49⅞	50⅛	48⅞
100	Abitibi pf	84¼	84¼	84¼	..
200	A & Strauss	142	142	142	142
30	Ab & S pf	110½	110½	110½	..
700	Adams Ex	41⅛	40⅜	40⅜	41⅜
100	Adv-Rum	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49½
200	Adams M	34¼	34	34	34½
2600	Ahumada	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
8300	Air Reduc	113	109⅞	111⅞	113
3300	Ajax Rub	11	10⅜	11	10½
3800	Alaska Jun	8½	8¼	8½	8⅝
100	Alb PWP	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	..
1300	Allied Ch	278	275	277½	276
700	Allis-Ch	180	177½	180	177
1200	Allis-C rts	4⅜	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝
200	Amal Lea	10	10	10	..
1400	Amerada	34¾	33⅛	33⅜	34⅛
400	Am Ag Ch	22	21⅝	21⅝	22¼
100	Am Ag C pf	71	71	71	72½
200	Am Bk Note	126	125	126	126
2400	Am Beet S	20⅜	19¾	20	19¾
500	Am Beet Spf	60	59½	59½	..
600	Am Bosch	44	43	43½	43⅝
2800	Am Brake	49	47½	49¼	47¼
7000	Am Br Boy	193⅜	191⅜	191½	186⅝
100	Am B B pf	69½	69	69½	66⅞
17000	Am Can	114¼	111⅝	111⅝	113⅝
300	Can Car & F	100¼	98⅞	98⅞	99¼
100	Am Car pf	118	118	118	..
2400	Am Chain pf	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	72½
5300	Am Chicle	56⅞	54⅝	54⅝	55½
600	Am En Tll	87	86	87	86⅝
7300	Am&FPw	84⅝	83	84½	81½
400	Am&FP 2pf	99	98¾	99	..
40	Am N G pf	97	97	97	..
200	Am Ice	40	40	40	39⅞
300	Am Ice pf	93¾	93½	93½	..
2700	Am Int Crp	143⅞	141½	141⅝	143½
2000	Am I U wi	72⅝	70⅜	71⅝	72¼
600	Am La Fr	77⅜	75⅜	75⅜	77⅜
100	Am La F pf	67	67	67	..
2600	Am Loco	112½	111½	111⅝	111
2000	Am Metals	70⅝	68⅝	69	71
200	Am Met	6⅝	124	123⅝	124
1200	Am P&L sta	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81
200	Am Piano	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	..
80	Am Piano pf	46⅜	42	46	41½
8000	Am Pw&L	102⅜	97½	103⅝	97⅜
100	Am P&L 6%	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
3000	Am Radiat	206⅞	203⅞	204⅜	203⅛
4900	Am Ry Ex	143	137½	137½	139⅝
400	Am Renub	56½	56⅛	56½	57¾
700	Am S Raz	71⅜	70¼	71½	70⅞
500	Am Seat	34⅞	34⅛	34½	34¼
500	Am Ship	4	4	4	4
24900	Am Smelt	117	115	115½	114¾
5000	Am Stl Fnd	75¾	74	74	74½
100	Am S F pf	112¾	112¾	112¾	..
3400	Am Sug	94½	93¼	93¼	93⅜
400	Am Sug pf	109¾	109	109¾	109
20900	Am T&T	221	215⅞	216	220
4600	Am Tvpe	146⅞	145	145	145½
6900	Am WWrks	84½	82½	84	82¾
100	Am WW ⅋6	104	102⅞	104	103
400	Am Wool	238	235⅜	238	235⅜
600	Am Wool pf	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅛
100	Am Writ ct	14	14	14	..
200	Am Wr pr ct	43	42½	43	42½
400	Am Zinc pf	105	105	105	105½
800	Anchor Cop	55⅝	54⅝	55½	53½
33200	Anaconda	124⅝	123¾	124¼	123½
900	Arch Dan	102	100¼	100¼	100¼
6100	Andes Cop	50¾	49¾	49⅞	50
200	Armour D pf	93	93	93	..
3400	Arm Ill A	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	17⅛
6600	Arm Ill B	9	8⅝	9	8⅞
300	Arnold Cons	35¼	35¼	35¼	35
100	Art Loom	28	28	28	28
1800	Asso Dg	67⅝	65⅞	66⅛	66½
4100	Atchison	200⅞	199	200	199½
400	Atchison pf	103½	103	103	103½
10900	Atch rts	2⅜	2	2⅛	2
100	Atl G&WI	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
18800	Atl Refin	58¼	56	56⅝	58⅝
400	Atlas Powd	109¼	107¼	109	109¾
100	Auston N	7½	7½	7½	7¾
400	Auto Sales	25	24½	24½	24½
100	Auto Sale pf	40	40	40	41¾
9300	Balt & Ohio	122½	120⅝	121	121⅝
400	Balt & O pf	78½	78	78	78
30	Bamber pf	110	110	110	..
200	Bangor & A	67	67	67	..
20	Bank of Com	900	900	900	900
200	Barker pf	97	96	96	97
24500	Barnsdall A	42⅜	40¼	40⅞	41⅞
1600	Beacon Oil	24	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
200	Beechnut	93½	93½	93½	94¼
400	Belding H	13	12¾	12¾	12¾
500	Bel NR ppf	81¾	81¼	81¼	82⅜
100	Best & Co	88⅝	87¼	88⅝	..
11300	Beth Steel	84⅞	87⅛	88⅜	..
400	Beth Stl pf	122¾	122	122	..
9400	Bloom'dale	52	48⅝	51⅞	47¼
1100	Bon Ami	85¼	85	85	84½
200	Bonsh Pish	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
1100	Borden	197	192	193¾	195
100	Botany M	13	13	13	13
8000	Briggs	56½	55½	55⅝	56⅛
2100	Brit Steel	6⅞	5⅞	6¼	6
100	Brit Ind	40	40	40	..
2600	Brit Stl 2 pf	13½	12	12	10¾
400	Brockway	69⅛	69	69	68⅞
2300	Br Man Tr	77⅝	76⅛	77⅝	77½
4000	Br Un &as	200¼	198½	199	195⅜
500	Brown Shoe	44	43¾	43¾	..
30	Brown Sh pf	118¾	118	118¾	..
1600	Bruns Balke	52⅛	51¼	51⅝	51⅞
700	Bruns Term	39⅜	38⅝	38⅝	40
900	Bucyrus	39⅛	38⅜	38	38
800	Bucy ev pf	46½	46¼	46¼	46
50	Buff&Sus pf	59½	59½	59½	59
300	Burns Br B	34	34	34	33⅝
700	Bush Term	77¾	77	77	77½
20	Bush T deb	108¾	108¾	108¾	107½
10	Bush Bld pf	113½	113½	113½	115½
900	Butte Cop	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
200	Butte & Sup	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝
200	Butterick	35½	35	35	35⅞
900	By Prod Co	128¾	127¾	127¾	128½
500	Byers	158½	157	157	160
10	Byers pf	113	113	113	..
1600	Byers rts	15	14⅞	14⅞	15⅛
600	Cal Pack	75½	75⅛	75½	75⅝
1100	Callahan	3¾	3¼	3¼	3¼
2200	Cal & Ariz	124¼	123	123	124⅝
9500	Cal & Hecla	54	53	53¼	53⅜
400	Cannon Mills	45¼	45¼	45⅛	..
1800	Canada Dry	79⅞	79	79	79¼
10	Can South	58	58	58	..
5100	Can Pac	252¾	249	249	249¾
500	Case Threshg	432½	420	420	..
100	Cav Dobbs	347⅞	347⅞	347⅞	347⅞
8900	Cen Alloy	50⅜	48	48	49¾
400	Cen Aguirre	48	46	47	46
2000	Century Rib	19¾	19½	19½	..
2500	Celotex	55⅞	55	55	55⅞
6100	Cerro de P	105½	104¼	104¾	104¾
300	Cert-Teed	25⅜	25¼	25¼	25⅜
100	Cert-Teed pf	79	79	79	..
400	Certo Corp	86	84⅞	86	84¾
4600	Chand-Clev	23	22½	23	22⅞
100	Chand-Cl pf	40	40	40	..
1500	Ches Corp	84⅛	83	83¼	83½
1100	Ches & Ohio	217	216⅝	217	215
3200	Chi&Alton	14¾	13⅜	14¼	13⅛
1100	Chi&Alt pf	21⅝	20⅞	21	20
2900	Chi Gt W	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝
18000	Chi Gt West	22⅞	22⅛	22½	21⅞
15300	Chi Gt W pf	59⅞	58¾	58¾	57⅝
6200	ChiM&SP	37¼	36½	37	36¼
3700	ChiM&SP pf	59⅞	58½	58¾	58¾
900	ChiNW	89	88	88	88¾
100	Chi Pneu	34½	34½	34½	34¾
700	Chi Pneu pf	55⅝	55	55⅛	55
500	Chi RI	136	134½	134½	135
200	Chi RI 6%	101½	101½	101½	101
300	Chick Cot O	46¾	46¼	46¼	46
1600	Childs	57⅞	57⅜	57⅜	57
8600	Chile Cop	90¾	89	89	89⅞
95000	Chrysler	122½	119¾	120	119½
2600	City Ice	62⅝	61	61⅜	61½
400	City St B rts	4⅜	4	4⅜	..
200	City St B nw	25	24⅝	24⅝	..
100	Cluett Phdy	68¾	68	68½	68
900	Coca Cola	172⅜	171	171	171
1500	Collins & A	54⅝	53⅜	53½	54½
300	Collins&A pf	97	97	97	..
6800	Colo F&I	76⅞	71¼	75¼	71¼
100	Colo South	117	117	117	..
10	Colo So 1pf	78¼	78¼	78¼	..
4000	Col Gas n wi	61¾	60¾	61	61⅝
3600	Col Gas	149¾	147⅛	147½	149¾
500	Col Gas pf	107¼	107	107¼	106⅞
2800	Col Carbon	139⅞	135	137	138½
104100	Col Graph	76¾	71¾	74	75¼
5100	Com Cred	54⅝	53½	53⅝	54⅜
280	Com Cr 1 pf	105	105	105	105
5700	Com Cr rts	5½	4½	4½	4⅜
5900	Com Inv Tr	193⅞	190	191½	185⅜
500	Com I 6½%	99	97	98	..
80	Com Inv 7%	104	104	104	104
1200	Com Inv war	60⅜	59¾	59⅝	58
4000	Com Sol	246½	234	241	224⅞
6400	Comwith Pw	127⅞	120⅝	127¼	122⅞
500	Conde Nast	89½	88	88	87½
62700	Congoleum	35¾	33¾	33⅝	34⅝
1200	Con Film pf	28	27½	28	27
34500	Con Gas	117⅝	115⅜	115½	117
1100	Con Gas pf	99¾	99¼	99¼	99¼
800	Con Fy C pf	68¾	67¾	68¼	67½
3500	Con Textile	5⅜	5	5	5⅛
800	Container A	21⅜	20½	20½	21
1200	Container B	10⅜	10⅛	10⅝	10⅜
3600	Cont Bak A	58	56	57½	56
13600	Cont Bak B	12	11	11⅝	10⅞
800	Cont Bak pf	92⅝	92½	93¼	93
8300	Cont Can	64⅜	63½	63⅝	64
1600	Cont Ins	92¼	90⅝	91⅝	91
14200	Cont Motors	26	25¼	25⅝	25⅝
3800	Corn Prd	88⅞	88¼	88⅝	88⅝
98700	Coty	82¼	79	79½	79
400	Crown Zell	22½	22½	23¼	23¾
200	Crucible	89½	88½	88½	89½
100	Crucible pf	115	115	115	115
300	Crex Carpet	30	29¼	29⅜	29
100	Cuba Cane	5	5	5	5⅛
200	Cuba C pf	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17¾
300	Cuba Co	22½	22	22	21⅝
500	Cub Am S	16½	16¼	16¾	16¾
100	Cub Dom S	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6
300	Cudahy	63⅜	63¼	63¼	63⅝
9100	Cudahy rts	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
1300	Curtiss	156⅝	155¼	150	155⅝
300	Cutler	64½	64	64	..
2700	Cuyamel Fr	75½	73⅞	75½	73
10900	Davison	66	64	64⅜	63⅝
400	Debenham	46⅝	46¼	46¾	..
1100	Del & Hud	199	196½	197⅞	196⅜
300	Del Lac&W	127⅛	127	127	127
700	Denv RG pf	59	58¾	59	..
300	Det Edison	237	235⅞	237	..
1300	Devoe&R A	58	57⅝	57⅝	58
1300	Dome Mines	97	94	95	97
100	Duplan S	28	27⅞	28	27¾
6500	Dupont pf	172	170¾	170¾	171
7600	Dupont	595½	595	595	595
300	East Kodak	183	182	182	..
11200	Eaton Axle	72⅜	70¼	71⅛	72
100	Eitingon	38	38	38	38
200	Eitingon pf	109½	109	109¼	110
86000	Elec Auto L	170	167¾	168⅜	166
600	Elec Boat	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝	13½
62600	Elec P&L	61⅜	58½	61½	58¼
1400	Elec Sto Bat	84⅝	84⅛	84¼	84⅝
300	Elec P&L pf	107½	107⅜	107⅜	108¼
300	Elk Horn	6	6	6	6
800	Emer-Br A	13	12¾	13	12
200	End John	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	78⅝
10200	Eng PS	56⅜	55½	56	55
300	Eng PS pf	93⅜	93½	93½	93
900	Equit Bldg	32	31½	32	32
5200	Erie	70⅝	69¾	70	69⅝
500	Erie 1pf	62⅝	62	62½	62¾
200	Eureka Vac	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	46
100	Fairbanks	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	..
700	Fairb Morse	48	47¼	47½	47⅞
2000	Fed Lt & T	84⅜	82¼	84⅜	81½
1100	Fed Motor T	18⅞	18½	18½	18⅝
100	Filenes	94	94	94	94½
100	Fidelity Ins	102	102	102	103½
100	Filenes pf	106	106	106	..
2600	First Nat St	68½	68	68¼	68
8400	Fisk Rubber	19	18	18	18⅞
100	Fisk Rub 1pf	69½	69½	69½	..
100	Fisk 1 pf cv	80¼	80¼	80¼	82½
10	Frank S pf	110	110	110	..
9500	Fleischmann	78½	77½	78	78½
100	Florsheim	52	52	52	51½
3500	Fox A	96	94½	94¾	95⅜
700	Follansbee	66	64½	64½	64½
5000	Freeport Tx	53⅜	52½	53	52⅝
1500	Gabriel A	26⅛	26¾	26½	26¾
38300	Gardner M	18⅞	17⅝	17⅞	16⅝
1200	GenAmTk	99	97	97	98⅝
1000	Gen Asphalt	74¼	73½	73½	74½
400	Gen Cable	48⅞	48⅝	48⅝	47⅜
900	Gen Cable A	99	97¼	97¾	98⅞
100	Gen Cable pf	106½	106½	106½	..
17500	Gen Elec	253	246½	248¾	250¾
1000	Gen Elec Sp	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11¼
700	Gen Mills	86¼	86	86	86⅝
100	Gen Ice Cr	107⅜	107	107⅜	..
10300	Gen Mot w	83⅝	83¾	83¾	84⅞
5800	Gen Motors	213½	209¾	209¾	212½
200	Gen Mot 7%	125½	125¼	125½	..
100	Gen O Ad A	50½	50½	50½	..
700	Gen O Ad ct	34½	33¼	33¼	34⅞
2300	Gen Ry Sig	99⅞	95⅞	98½	95¼
11200	Gen Refrac	81	79½	80¼	79⅝
4200	Gillette	125½	123	123	122½
3700	Gimbel B	48¾	47⅝	47⅞	47½
400	Gimbel pf	85⅞	85¾	85¾	86
4100	Glidden	43	42¼	42¼	42¼
100	Glidden ppf	105	104⅞	105	104⅞
18000	Gold Dust	77⅝	76¼	76½	77⅝
2700	Gobel	60¼	59⅛	59½	59⅞
8100	Goodrich	98⅝	97	97¾	97⅝
11100	Goodyear	135⅞	132	132	132⅞
200	Goodyear 1pf	102¾	102¾	102¾	103
700	Gotham Hos	74⅞	72¾	73	75
100	Gotham nv	69	69	69	..
200	Gotham pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	..
6000	Graham-P	51⅝	49¾	49⅞	51⅜
800	Granby	88¼	88¼	88½	88¾
1000	Grant	127⅝	126	126	126
300	Grand Stores	80⅞	79	79¼	..
200	Grand Union	28⅜	28⅛	28¾	28½
500	Grand Un pf	53¾	52¾	53¼	52½
2500	Grt Nor pf	110⅝	109	109	..
100	Grt No pf ct	108	107½	108	107½
17300	Grt Nor Ore	35¾	33⅜	34⅝	35½
7000	Grt W Sug	43⅝	41½	41⅝	43½
12100	Greene-Can	177⅛	173⅛	174¼	175⅛
200	Gulf Mobile	52	52	52	51
300	Gulf Steel	73⅝	72	72	72⅝
100	Hall Print	54½	54½	54½	54½
20	Hack Wt	55⅝	55⅜	55⅜	..
100	Hartman A	25⅞	25¾	25¾	..
2000	Hartman B	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	32⅝
200	Hershey Ch	65	65	65	65⅞
100	Hershey pf	81½	81½	81½	82⅞
100	Homestake	73½	73½	73½	74
100	Houston Oil	87¼	87¼	87¼	87½
1800	Howe So	69⅝	68½	69⅝	68⅞
300	Hud Man	53	52¾	53	..
100	Hud Man pf	82	82	82	..
8200	Hahn D St	51¼	50⅞	51⅛	50⅞
17900	Hudson Mot	88	86⅞	87	86⅝
800	Hahn D pf	111	110	111	111⅜
36900	Hupp Mot	81⅞	80⅛	80½	80¼
100	Ill Central	141¾	141¾	141¾	141
400	Hawaiian P	62	62	62	..
6300	Ind Oil & G	31¾	31	31⅛	31¼
100	Indian Mot	26	26	26	27
82000	Indian Refin	42⅜	38¾	39½	38
200	Int D S pf	139	137⅜	139	..
38200	Indian R ct	42⅜	37	39½	38¾
200	Ingersoll R	135	135	135	137
1300	Inland St	88⅜	86¾	88	86⅞
100	Ind Rayon	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	130
4000	Inspiration	47⅝	46⅞	47⅜	46⅞
1900	Interboro R	56⅝	52½	56	55
1400	Intercon Rb	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11⅞
2100	Int Agri	17⅞	17¼	17¼	17½
200	Int Agri pf	87⅜	87⅜	88	88½
1600	Int Business	155⅜	154	154	153
400	Int DST	84½	82	84¼	..
1500	Int Cement	93⅞	91⅞	92¾	91¼
10500	Int Comb	81⅝	80¾	81	84
200	Int Comb pf	112½	112½	112½	112¼
20100	Int P&P rts	1	1	1	1
18600	Int Harv	114	111	113	108⅞
200	Int Harv pf	144	144	144	145
1200	Int P&P A	32⅜	32	32⅜	31⅝
2300	Int Match pf	95⅞	94¼	94¼	94
200	Int M Mar	6	6	6	6⅜
800	Int Mmar pf	37½	37½	37⅝	38
3400	Int P&P B	19¼	18¾	19	18
121600	Int Nickel n	67¼	64½	64½	66
3000	Int P&P C	13⅜	12	12⅜	11⅞
100	Int Paper	64¾	64¾	64⅝	65½
300	Int Pap pf n	92¼	92¼	92¼	..
500

STEEL TRADE CONTINUES IN GOOD POSITION

Production Up 2 P. C.—Big Demand for Sheets–Scrap Prices Higher

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—The steel industry is more than usual in the public eye because of the rise of the steel shares on the New York Stock Exchange, and because of the resumption of the payment of dividends by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, after they had been passed for five years.

Increased profits are coming about both because of the tremendous volume of business and because of the cutting of costs of manufacture.

Selling prices have not done much rising in the last several years. Costs are being reduced by the new equipment and plants constantly being built. Though stockholders of the United States Steel Corporation have often criticized the officials for not being more "liberal" with investors, the wisdom of ploughing the profits back into equipment is more evident today than before.

Big Projects Pending

The general run of steel business is still rather moderate as second quarter buying has not yet got under way. There are, however, a large number of large projects in the negotiation stage which give a spectacular surface to steel business.

Moreover specifications against former contracts are unusually numerous. Bar demand is perhaps the best of the major rolled products. The automobile makers are again in the market for large bar tonnages.

Demand from the railroads has been conspicuous the last week, especially for steel rails. Freight car business at Chicago is measured by 10,000 cars pending. Railroad bridges are in better demand, while it is estimated that 360 locomotives will have been inquired for over the next two months. For the freight cars now pending at Chicago 100,000 tons of steel will be needed. For freight cars ordered since Dec. 1, 250,000 tons will be needed. The 360 locomotives in sight will require 18,000 tons just for the plates for their shells, not to mention the large quantities of high quality steel entering the machinery.

Sheet Demand Heavy

Figures were recently announced pertaining to steel sheets in December. Sales were at the rate of 102 per cent of producing capacity, while actual production was at 95 per cent of capacity. Unfilled sheet tonnage among the independent makers at the beginning of this year was 1,592,094 tons. Automobile makers are specifying large quantities of both sheets and strips as well as bars.

The most activity as regards prices is in iron and steel scrap. Other districts are falling into line with the higher Pittsburgh levels. In fact in several districts there have been advances of $1 to $1.50 a ton.

Scrap, which is usually regarded as merely a waste material, is therefore actually higher in price than pig iron, a manufactured product. In a sense scrap is a manufactured product since it must be graded, assorted and cut to size for charging into open-hearth furnaces.

The shipment of foreign iron and steel into the middle West is again emphasized. French cast iron pipe makers were low bidders on 9000 tons of cast iron pipe for Milwaukee and if the award is made to this bidder the pipe will be shipped by boats as soon as navigation opens. English hematite iron is being sold also to Milwaukee.

Some Price Weakening

The first indications that finished steel is not as strong as it might be are evident along the Atlantic seaboard where bars, plates and shapes have sold in small tonnages at 1.90c whereas 1.95c is the official price for carloads. In rare cases 1.90c has been shaded.

Fresh buying of pig iron is at a very low ebb, though never at this time of year during peace times has consumption been so heavy. Producers are taxed to get shipments out on schedule, and the buying movement for second quarter, which should be getting under way by the middle of February, should be very strong.

It has been reported that the Buffalo market has weakened, with one sale below $17 a ton, furnace, whereas the price was supposedly $17.50 to $18 a ton. However the sellers state that the low prices were made to a cast iron pipe maker who does not demand the best quality of iron. The largest sales made at New York recently was by Buffalo iron agents who have been getting the full prices of $18 a ton.

A few large inquiries have appeared. The Richmond Radiator Company, for instance, wants 5000 tons for Uniontown, Pa. The Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company bought 6000 tons. The Essex Foundry Company will soon come into the market for a round tonnage. A consumer at Pottstown, Pa., has been asking for 4000 tons.

Production Up 2 P. C.

Steel production has increased about 2 per cent in the last 10 days. The Chicago makers are working at 88 per cent, and the pace at Pittsburgh is 85 per cent. Sheet and tin plate makers are gaited at 90 per cent. Rail mills are going at 80 per cent, compared with 55 per cent in early December. Production this month will probably be a new high for the first month of a year.

There are some indications that building is falling off. Permits for new construction at least have declined considerably, and high money rates are rather retarding building. However, many regard this as merely temporary.

The tone of the metal markets as a class is very strong. Copper was advanced ¼c a pound early in the week to 17c, delivered to the Connecticut Valley, and further advances within the next few weeks are rather expected.

Zinc prices are stiffening, and lead is believed to be headed for higher price levels. Only tin among the major metals is at low levels, the lowest for many weeks in fact.

The minor metals are rather low. Quick silver was reduced $1 a flask again to $120, 75-pound lots, the lowest in several months. The price of silver keeps well below 75c an ounce.

Export sales of copper for January will probably have reached 140,000,000 pounds, an unusually large total. Foreign consumers are about 1½ months behind domestic consumers as far as coverages on needs go.

NEW INVESTMENT COMPANY

Formation of a new $30,000,000 investment company by Winslow, Lanier & Co., one of the oldest investment banking houses in the United States, is revealed in the announcement of incorporation in Delaware of the Winslow, Lanier International Corporation. The new corporation is an investing corporation of the management type, with broad powers, including the right to purchase, hold and sell securities both domestic and foreign. Its affiliations are national in scope.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Consols for money today were 56⅝. De Beers 12½ and Rand Mines 3¼. Money was 3% per cent; discount rates, short bills 4¼ per cent; three months 4⅛@⅜ per cent.

NEW YORK BOND QUOTATIONS

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Abr Straus 5½s	116	115¾
Adams Ex col 4s '48	84¼	84
Albany P W Paper 6s	98	98
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	106¾	106
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	88	87⅞
Am Chain deb 6s '33	98	98
Am Cynanamid 5s '42	95½	95½
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	95¼	95
Am Smelting 5s '47	100½	100¼
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¼	104⅛
Am T & T col 4s '29	99⅝	99⅝
Am T & T col 5s '46	104⅛	103⅞
Am T & T sf 5s '60	105	104⅝
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	107	106⅜
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	103½	103½
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	84	84
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	105¾	105
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	199½	199½
Anglo Chile 7s '45	98	98
Armour & Co 4½s '39	92	91¾
Armour & Co 5½s '43	91½	91⅛
Atch T&SF adj 4s sta '95	86	85½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93	92⅝
Atch T&SF 4s reg	90	90
Atch T&SF4½s C&A div '62	97¼	97⅛
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	87½	87½
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	90¼	89⅝
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	90¼	90¼
B&O st 4s '48	92½	92½
B&O 4s PLEAWV div '41	93⅞	93⅞
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	83½	83
B&O cv 4½s '33	98⅛	98⅜
B&O rfg 5s '95	102	101⅞
B&O 5s series O	101⅝	101⅝
B&O rfg 6s '95	109	109
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	83¼	83¼
Barnsdall Corp 6s '40	132⅜	129
Barnsdall 6s '40 ex-war	99⅜	99⅜
Belding H 6s '36	92	91
Bell Tell of Pa 5s '60 C	107⅝	107⅝
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	101	100½
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	103½	103¼
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	105	104⅜
Boston & M 5s	97½	97½
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	99	99
Broadway & 7 Av con 5s '43	77⅛	76¾
Bklyn City Ry 1st 5s '41	92	92
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104½	104½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	98¼	97¾
Bklyn Queens Sub 4s '41 1st	82	82
Bklyn Queens Sub s 5con	74	74
Bklyn Un Gas 5½s	396	396
Buff R & P 4½s '57	91¼	91¼
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	87¼	87¼
Bush Term con 5s '55	98½	98½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	99¼	99¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	95⅞	95⅞
Can North deb 6½s '46	116	116
Can North sf 7s '40	112⅛	112⅛
Can Pacific deb 4s	85	84½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	90½	90⅜
Can Pacific 4½s '46	98	97⅞
Cen R R B of Ga 5s	97⅞	97⅝
Cen of Ga 6s '29	100⅜	100⅛
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	102	102
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	90⅝	90⅜
Cen Pacific 5 '60	103	102¾
Certainteed 5½s '48	80½	80
Cespedes Sugar sf 7½s '39	95	95
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100	100
Ches G O cv 4½s '30	99¼	99¼
Ches & O con 5s '39	103½	103½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	96¼	96¼
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	69⅛	69⅛
Chi B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	85⅝	85⅝
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	98½	97½
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	105	104⅞
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	82	81
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	103½	103½
Chi G L & Coke 1st 6s '37	101⅝	101⅝
Chi Gt West 4s '59	69¼	69
Chi M & St P 4½s C	94⅜	94¼
Chi M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	93⅝	93⅝
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	79¾	79¾
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	93½	93
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	96¼	95¾
Chi & NW 6½s '36	111	111
Chi & Nw 7s '30	102⅝	102½
Chi Railway 5s '27	82⅛	82⅛
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	88	88
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	94	93¾
Chi RI&P 4½s	92¼	91½
Chi St P M & O 5s sta	98¼	98⅛
Chi St P M&O deb 5s '30	98¾	98¾
Chi St P M&O con 6s '30	101	101
Chi Ter Haul & SE 5s '60	98½	98½
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	103	103
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	116	116
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	105	104½
Chille Copper 5s '47	95½	95
Clev CC&StL col 4s StL '90	88	88
Clev SS&StL deb 4½s '31	98	98
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	101⅞	101⅝
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	106	106
Colonial Oil 6s ct	115⅛	114
Col Pow 4½s	93½	93½
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	95½	59½
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52	99⅞	99⅝
Com Inv Trust 6s	98	97⅞
Com Az Baraqua 7½s '37	99	99
Commercial Credit 6s '34	99¼	99¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	72½	72½
Con Gas 5½s '45	105½	105½
Consum Pow unl 5s '52	103½	103½
Container Corp 6s '46	99	99
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	99½	99⅜
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	78	78
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	91	90½
Cuba RR 6s	95⅞	4 95⅞
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	94½	94
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	104⅝	104⅝
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	101½	101½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	95½	94⅞
Del & Hudson 7s '30	100¾	100½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	104¾	104¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	90⅜	90⅛
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	94½	92
Den & RG Wn 5s '55	94½	94¼
Den & R G Wn 5s '78	91	91
De s M & Ft D 4s 35 ct	36	36
Des M & Ft D 4s '35	40	40
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	97	97
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107¼	107¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	104¾	104
Duke-P Power 6s '66	105¼	104⅞
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	101½	100½
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	94	93½
Elk horn Coal 6½s	90	90
Eq Gas 5s	100	99⅞
Erie cv 4s A	83	82⅜
Erie cv 4s B '53	82¾	82⅜
Erie 5s '67	95¼	94⅜
Erie 1st con 7s '30	103¾	103¾
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 B	99¾	99½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	114	114
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	93½	93½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	77¼	76½
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	48¾	41
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	105⅝	105⅝
Gen Cable 5½s	99¾	99
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¾	103
Gen Pet 5s '40	101	101
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107½	107¼
Goodyear 5s '57	93¼	92⅝
Gould Coupler 6s '40	71½	71½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	105½	105½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	105½	105¼
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	95½	95½
Great Northern 5s '73	103	103
Great Northern 5½s '52	109	108¾
Great Northern 7s '36	112	111½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	98	97
Hudson Coal 5s '62	82	82
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	84	83½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	97½	97½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101⅜	101⅜
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	92¾	92¼
Ill Cen W L	90¼	90¼
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s A	102¾	102
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	99	99
Ill Cen C St L&NO 4½s '63	95	95
Ind Limestone 6s '46	90½	90½
Inland Steel 4½s '78	92⅞	92⅜
Inspiration Cop 6½s '31	101	101
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	98¼	97⅝
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	79	78¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	78½	78¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	82⅜	82¼
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	99½	99¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	112¼	111½
Int Grt Nor 5s B	95	95
Int & Gt Nor 5s C	94	94
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	105½	105
Int & Gt Nor ad 6s '52	94	93½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	102	102
Int Paper 6s '55	95	94¾
Int Rys Cen Am 6s	94	94
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	96½	96½
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	80⅜	80¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	94	93½
Int Tel&Tel cv 4½swi	117¾	116
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	19	17
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	50	50
Iowa Central 5s '38 ct	49⅝	49⅝
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	91⅝	91⅝
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	104¾	104¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	98⅝	98¼
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	88½	88½
Kayser 5½s '47	132	131
Keith 6s '46	95	95
Ky Ind T 4½s sta	95	95
Kings Co Elev 4s '49 sta	81	81
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	103¼	103
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	104½	104½
Lake Shore & MS 4s	98⅛	97⅝
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	86	86
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	99¼	99¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41	119	118⅜
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	99½	99¼
Long Island deb 5s '37	97⅝	97
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	103¾	103¼
Louisville Ry 5s	90⅞	90⅞
L&N uni 4s '40	94⅞	94⅞
L&N 7s '30	102⅝	102⅝
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	99½	99½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	67⅝	67⅝
Manila Sol 4s '39	74	74
McCrory 5½s '41	98¾	98⅜
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	99⅞	99½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	100¼	100⅛
Min & StL rfg 5s	20	20
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	35	31
Min & StL con 5s '34 ct	53¼	53¼
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	84⅞	84⅞
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	104¾	104
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	101	101
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	76	75⅝
Mo Pac 5s F '77	98¼	97⅝
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	99½	99
Mo Pac 5s G rcts	98¾	97⅝
Mobile & Birm large 4s	88¾	88⅜
Montana Power 5s A '43	102⅝	102¼
Montana Pow deb 5s	100⅜	100⅜
Mortgage Bond 5s '32	97½	97½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	88½	88½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	62	61½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	96¼	95⅝
Nat Rad 6½s '47	81	81
Nat Ry Co of Mex 4s '51	10⅞	10
Nat Ry Co of Mex 4½s '26	22	22
Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '57	12¼	13⅜
Nat Rys of Mex 4s '77	15⅝	15⅝
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	95¼	95
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	95⅝	95
N O T & M 4½s '56	94¼	94¼
N O T & M 5s B '54	99½	99½
N O T & M 5½s '54	103⅝	103⅝
N O Terminal 4s '53	90	90
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	81	80
NYC&HR con 4s '98	88⅞	88⅞
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	97⅝	97
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	94½	94½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	106½	106½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107½	107
NY Chi&StL 4½s	94½	94¼
NY Chi & St L 1st 4s '37	95½	95½
NY Chi & St L deb 4s '31	97⅝	97⅝
N Y Chi G St L 5½s '74 A	106⅝	106½
NY Chi & St L 5½s B '75	106½	106½
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	94½	94¼
N Y Dock 5s	88½	88½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114⅞	114⅞
NY GELH&P 5s '48	106½	106½
NY & Grnwd Lk 5s '46	98	98
NY NH&H 4½s	89¾	89¾
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	81⅞	81⅞
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	81⅞	81⅞
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	78	78
NY NH&H nc 4½s	90¼	89¾
NY NH&H vlt 6s '40	104⅞	104¾
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	69¼	69¼
NY Ry inc 6s '65	24	23⅞
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	52¾	52½
NY Ry inc 6s A '65	85	84½
NY State Ry 6½s B '62	69	69
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	74	74
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100¾	100¼
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110	110
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107	106⅝
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	103	103
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	100⅛	100⅛
Norf & W con 4s '96	91¼	91¼
Norf & W 6s gen	101½	101½
Nor & W PC&C 4s '41	93	92⅞
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	101¾	101½
Nor Am Ed 5½s	101¼	101¼
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	102¼	101½
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	66⅜	66⅜
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	89⅝	89¼
Nor Pac 5s C 2047	103¼	103¼
Nor Pac 5s D 2047	103¼	103
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113¼	113
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101½	101⅜
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105	105
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	114	114
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	113	113
Ohio Riv gen 5s '37	106½	106½
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	106½	106½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101⅞	101⅝
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '50	99⅝	99⅝
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	104¾	104¾
Pan-Am Pet&T 6s '40	96½	96½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102½	102
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	100	99¾
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	83	82⅛
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	95½	95½
Penn R R 4⅜s	98¾	98⅜
Penn RR 4s '48	93¾	93¾
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	100⅜	99⅝
Penn RR 5s '64	104¼	104¼
Penn RR gen 5s '68	107½	107½
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	110⅞	110⅜
Penn RR col 7s '30	102⅞	102⅝
Peoria & East inc 4s '90	43	43
Peo Gas & C (Chi) 6s '47	105	105
Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74	101¼	101¼
Pere Marq 5s '56	102⅜	102⅜
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	93	92⅜
Phil Co 5s '67	99½	99¾
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	99¾	99⅝
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '43	107	107
Pierce Oil deb 8s '31	106	106
Port Arc C&Dock 6s '53 B	105	105
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	99	99
Port Ry Lt&P 6s '47	102¼	102
Port Ry Lt&P 7½s '46	107⅛	107⅛
Pocahontas Con C 5s	94½	94½
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	43	43
Postal Tel 5s	94	93⅝
Pub Svc E&G 5s '65	104¼	103⅝
Pub Svc E&G 4½s	99⅝	99⅜
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	198	196½
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	87	87
Pure Oil 5½s '37	99¾	99⅜
Purity Baking 5s '48	94¼	94¼
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	100	99½
Remington Rand 5½s war '47	94¼	93⅞
Rep I&S rfg 5½s '53	102⅜	102⅜
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	91⅞	91⅞
Rio G&W So 5½s	106¼	106¼
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	94⅞	94⅞
St Joseph Stkyds 4½s	99	99
StLIM&S rfg 4s '29	99¼	99
StLIM&S 4s R&G dv '33	94½	94½
StL&SF 4s A '50	87	86¾
St L & S F 4½s '78	88	87¾
StL&SF gen 5s '31	100	100
StL&SF 5s B '50	100⅝	100⅛
StLSW 1st 4s '89	89	89
StLSW 2d 4s '89	79¾	79¾
StLSW con 4s '32	95½	95½
StLSW 1st 5s '52	100	100
StP M&M con 4½s '33	99¼	99¼
StPU Depot rfg 5s '72	103	103
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	103½	103½
Shubert Theater 6s '42	89¼	89¼
Schulco sf 6½s A '46	100	100
Schulco sf 6½s B '46	100	100
SeabdC A L gold 4s st '50	75	71¼
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	59¼	58⅜
Seabd AL adj 5s '49	44	43
Seabd A L con 6s '45	76½	75⅞
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	69	67½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	95⅞	95⅜
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	100¼	100⅛
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	98½	98½
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	99⅝	99½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	101⅝	101¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	102¾	102¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97¼	96⅝
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	93	93
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	93	93
Smith A O 6½s '33	102½	102½
So Bell Tel&Tel 5s '41	103½	103½
So Colo Pow 6s '47	103¼	103¼
So Pacific col 4s '49	90⅞	90⅞
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	91⅞	91⅞
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	91⅞	91⅞
So Pac 4½s '68	96	96
So Ry gen 4s '56	87¾	87½
So Ry con 5s '95	109¾	109
So Ry gen 6s '56	114½	114¼
So Ry gen 6½s '56	122	121⅜
So Ry 4s M & O div '38	92⅛	92
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104½	104½
Stand Milling 5s '30	99¾	99¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103	102⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96½	96¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	99	99
Sng Estat Oriente 7s '42	96	96
Tenn Coal & Iron 5s '51	103	103
Tenn Copper 6s '25	106	105¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106⅞	106¼
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	88½	88½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	102¼	101⅜
Third Ave adj 5s '60	64	63½
Tol & O Cen 1st 5s '35	99½	99½
Tol Trac L& P 5½s '25	100¼	100¼
Trans Con Oil 6½s	101¼	101
Ulster & Del rfg 4s '52	54	46⅝
Ulster & Del con 5s '28	77¼	76⅞
Ulster & Del con 5s '28 ct	70½	65⅝
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	99⅝	99½
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	95⅛	94½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	89	89
Union Pacific 4s '68	88	87⅝
Union Pacific 4½s '67	98¼	98¼
Utilities 5½s	96	95½
U S Rubber 5s '47	92¾	92⅝
U S Rubber 7½s '30	102¼	102
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	100	100
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	100	100⅜
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	106¾	106¾
U S Steel s f 5s '63	108	108
Universal Pipe 6s '36	89⅜	89⅜
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	95½	95½
Va Ry 5s '62	104½	104½
Wabash 4½s '78	88	88
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101¼	101¼
Wabash 5½s '75	103	102½
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	85½	85½
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	105	105
West Shore 4s 2361	87½	87
West Shore 4s reg	84⅞	84⅞
West Va C & C 6s '50	30½	30⅜
Western Electric 5s '44	103	102⅞
Western Maryland 4s '52	81¼	81
Western Maryland 5s '52	81¾	81¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	98½	98
Western Pac 5s A '46	98	98
Western Un col 5s '38	104½	104½
Western Un 6½s '36	110	110
Westinghouse Elec 5s '46	104⅜	104⅜
Wheel & L Erie con 4s '49	87¼	87
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 wr	102⅜	102⅜
White Sew Mach 6s '36	99	98¾
White Sew Mach 6s '40	100	100
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	48½	48½
Youngstown 5s	100¼	100
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	103	102⅜
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	107¾	107¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Jan 28	Last Jan 26
3½s '47	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4
1st 4¼s '47	100.5	100.5	100.3	100.2	100.3
1st 4¼s rg	100	100	100	100	....
4th 4¼s'38	100.5	100.7	100.3	100.4	100.5
US 3⅜s'46-56	97.28	97.28	97.28	97.28	
US 3⅜s '47	97.30	97.30	97.30	97.30	
US 4¼s'52	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	95	95
Antioquia 3rd 7s '57	92½	92
Antioquia 7s A '45	96½	95
Argentine Gov 5s '45	91¼	91¼
Argentine 5½s '52	96⅜	95⅞
Argentine 5½s '62	96⅜	96⅜
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	100⅜	100⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	100¼	100¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	100⅝	100¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	100⅜	100⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	100¼	100⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	100¼	100
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	100¼	100
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	100⅝	100⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	100⅜	100½
Australia 4½s '57	87½	87
Australia 5s '55	96¼	95⅜
Australia 5s '57	96	95½
Austria (Upper) 6½s rcts	87½	87½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	102½	102½
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	98	97⅝
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	95½	95½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93	92⅞
Belgium (King) 6s '55	100⅜	100⅜
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	106½	106½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	108½	108½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106⅜	106½
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115½	114⅝
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109¼	109¼
Berlin 6s	91¼	90⅝
Berlin 6½s '50	98¼	98¼
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	93¼	93
Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s '56	94½	93

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

ARCHITECTS

GEORGE FOOTE DUNHAM
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH DESIGNS
61 E. PINE ST., ORLANDO FLA.

FARM PROPERTY

IOWA LAND—Owner will sell two adjoining farms in Monona County, Iowa; 553 acres and 671 acres; highly fertile; improvements fair; moderate incumbrance; 1928 crops were, 35,000 bu. corn, 5000 bu. wheat, 5000 bu. barley, 1000 bu. oats, 200 tons legume hay. Complete description to prospective purchaser. Write W. B. KINNICK, Adel, Iowa.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

THE SERVICES of a young woman are wanted by an exclusive hotel in its Publicity and Sales Department. She must be well bred, educated and well connected socially. Sales ability and attractive personality are essential. A permanent place with good prospect is offered to one meeting these requirements. Address by letter only stating age, experience, salary desired, etc. PAGE & PADDOCK, Advertising, 339 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

REAL ESTATE

A LOVELY, modern, extra well built new 7-room home, near Christian Science church; to see it is to fall in love with it; eastern reader do you know that Portland, "The Rose City," has a delightful all year climate and is the coming metropolis of the Coast? Write or call N. C. MARIS, 1109 Sandy Blvd., Portland, Oregon. TR. 8034.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED

Salesmen needed for exclusive representation in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit and all cities over 50,000; quality shirts and pajamas, custom made, direct to wearer; liberal commission arrangements. Write for particulars to T. C. FOWLER, president FOWLER SHIRT CO., 501 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Write to MR. M. G. MAHIN, president A. G. Lyon Tailoring Company, 229 E. Eighth St., Cincinnati, Ohio, for an exceptional opportunity to sell men's handtailored suits and topcoats at $24.50, $31.50 and $39.50; all merchandise guaranteed; outstanding line, large commissions and bonus; only responsible men who seek an honorable, profitable, steady connection will be considered.

STORES TO LET

FOR RENT—Business room in agricultural and manufacturing town of nearly 5000 population; chain-drug, grocery or 5-and-10-cent store preferred. JOSEPH PERILSTEIN, Orrville, Ohio.

Local Classified

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BOARD FOR CHILDREN

CHILDREN'S nurse has select boarding home 20 miles from New York where children needing loving care receive it. Box J-1, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN WANTED

GOOD HOME in New York City for girl 12 years old; references exchanged. Box C-4, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

DRESSES

CASA LONGINO
Introducing irresistible hand-made dresses for children. Embroidered and smocked in unusual designs. $3.00 to $6.50. Sizes 2 to 12. 230 Boylston St., Boston.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone for appointment, Endicott 8460
Apt. 3, NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
108 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1534

FLORENCE SPENCER — High-grade secretaries, executives, bookkeepers, stenographers, clerks. 2 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. Penn. 0900

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MRS KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

HAIRDRESSERS

ALICE W. RICHARDSON
JOAN LINCOLN
Eugene Permanent Waves
Vapon Shampoos, Marcel Waves
Vapon Skin Cleanser, $1.00 a Bottle
236 Huntington Ave., Boston Ken. 6159

HELP WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED room clerk, pleasing individuality, good salesman; Christian Scientist preferred; large metropolitan hotel. Box A-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

MAN with experience in tree expert business, capable of handling men and estimating on work; give training and education. H. G. MATTOON, 5328 Greene St., G'tn, Philadelphia, Pa.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION speaking French or German for girl 12; Christian Scientist preferred residing in Bronx, N. Y. hours 3 to 6, Saturdays, 10 to 5.

MOTHER'S helper, 2 small children, 30 minutes Grand Central; Christian Scientist preferred. Box N-2, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WELL-EDUCATED woman who has had successful experience in child training to take charge of 2 boys ages 12 and 7; in morning while boys in school do family mending or secretarial work for mother; must be active and alert; Christian Scientist preferred. Write, giving experience, references, salary wanted and any other helpful information. 794 Springdale Road, Atlanta, Ga.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

GREEN PASTURES
GREENWICH, CONN.
Rest home, cheerful, charming atmosphere, open fires; best home table and service; attention if desired; 45 minutes by express from New York; 5 minutes' walk from station; opposite church; 2 blocks from shops yet quiet; high elevation. Telephone 3770 Greenwich, Conn., or write for particulars, 303 Milbank Ave.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

HOLLIS, L. I., N. Y.—Now renting, 2, 3 and 4-room suites in Woodhull Gables, a modern elevator apartment; reasonable rentals. E. V. BRAND & SON, INC.
Renting Agents
191-22 Jamaica Ave., Opposite 1924 St.
Phone Hollis 7090. Closed Sunday mornings.

NEW YORK CITY, 24 West 87th—Small complete apartments; steam, wood-burning fireplaces; refined, quiet tenants only; unfurnished $70-$100; furnished $75-$115. Schuyler 4782.

MOVING AND STORAGE

NOBLE R. STEVES, Mover
I shall deem it a pleasure to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their packing and storing; local and long distance piano and furniture moving. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Telephone Talbot 2400.

REAL ESTATE

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 3435 Germantown Ave.—Fine store and 9 rooms, now occupied as an established shoe store; owner retiring from business; fine location; good condition.

RIDING INSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Riding lessons, classes daily; special horses for children; gentle saddle horses for hire. NORMAN CLARKE, 1411 Park Ave., N. W. Georgia 2451.

ROOMS AND BOARD

DORCHESTER, MASS. — Pleasant, sunny heated room; quiet home; beautiful location; convenient to cars; meals optional; ladies preferred. Talbot 9113.

LONGWOOD INN—Home cooking and attractive rooms for people who desire homelike atmosphere. 382 Longwood Ave., Boston.

NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C.—For the inauguration, clean, warm rooms; tiled bath; good food; 9 miles from the White House; on concrete road. Address HAPPINESS HILL, R. No. 3, Alexandria, Va.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 178 Huntington Ave., Suite 2—Attractive rooms with abundance of heat and hot water, for permanent or transient guests. MR. RICHARDSON, Copley 5334-W.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1002 Beacon St.—Exceptionally attractive, spacious, bright room; quiet, refined home; ideal for practitioner, business person; steam heat, all conveniences. Regent 8653.

NEW YORK CITY, 69 Tiemann Place, Near Broadway and 125th St.—Beautiful large, sunny room; real homelike; reasonable. Apt. 60. ENDERLEY.

NEW YORK CITY, 316 W. 95th—Warm, light double front bed-sitting room, near bath, elevator. Tel. BOSHELL, Riverside 6176.

NEW YORK CITY, 542 West 112th St., 3-A, Columbia District—Desirable corner rooms, living room and bedroom, well furnished.

NEW YORK CITY, 310 W. 73rd—Exclusive house, large room, private bath, southern; business couple or bachelor. LEWIS.

NEW YORK CITY, 504 West 112th St., Apt. 4—3 large, warm rooms, elevator; $10 single $12 double.

PHILADELPHIA, Hotel Lenoir, 1119 Walnut St.—Attractive rooms, hot and cold water, private baths; permanent or transient guests.

SALESMEN WANTED

YOUNG MAN familiar with upholstery and drapery materials to call on interior decorators and department stores in Greater New York. We can consider only those applicants who have had some experience in drapery fabrics or have taken a course in interior decoration; state salary and give in detail your experience. DERRYVALE LINEN COMPANY, Inc., 24 West 40th Street, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

A GOOD MAN offers his services for constructive work in sales research or a specific problem such as salesmen's compensation, sales statistics, sales cost accounting, branch office expense, disbursing, or budgets; good personality, high integrity and some common sense; reasonable compensation expected. X-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

ATTENDANT-COMPANION, Christian gentleman with broad experience, desires position caring for one needing care; can drive any car; free to travel, excellent credentials. Address J. W., P. O. Box 1641, Boston, Mass.

FLORIST and gardener, married man, thoroughly experienced all departments of private estates; reference. Box 356, Magnolia, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED — WOMEN

A COMPETENT person as attendant or companion, light housework. Tel. Longacre 9164 (New York City).

EXPERIENCED worker, secretarial training, wishes position as assistant to superintendent or director of institution, home, school, club. E-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED colored maid; highest reference; clean, alert, wants morning work. Phone Sacramento 7500. Address 141 E. 88th St., New York City.

MANAGER-BOOKKEEPER — Experienced in commercial club and hotel; references. Box H-1, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

REFINED young lady accustomed traveling would like position as traveling companion; will go anywhere. Phone 7070 Chickering, Apt. 816.

YOUNG colored girl, refined, educated, desires position, child's nurse or companion in Christian Science family; excellent reference. L. Burrell, 302 Vernon St., Media, Pa.

TO LET—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 115 W. 16th—Comfortable room, adjoining bath, modern elevator apartment; convenient transportation; references. Chelsea 6600 (Apt. 268).

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

NEW HAVEN

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

Dist. of Columbia

WASHINGTON

CARLOS C. VAN LEER JR.
of THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE CO.
Expert advice upon automobile, fire and other branches of insurance
Telephone COL. 5079 or write
1858 ONTARIO PLACE, N. W.

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

W. R. McCALL
JEWELER
WATCH REPAIRING
1342 Eye Street, Northwest

Maryland

BALTIMORE

Nunn-Bush
MEN'S FINE SHOES
CAHN'S QUALITY SHOP
BALTIMORE AND LIBERTY STREETS

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

LYNCHBURG

Hudson-Morgan Electric Co.
Incorporated
Electrical Construction and Supplies
"We do it right"
We carry a complete line of Atwater Kent and RCA Radios
521 MAIN STREET, LYNCHBURG, VA.

DOYLE—*Florists*
Flowers according to Doyle
708 MAIN STREET
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
The Shopping Center
A Complete Department Store, that caters to the wants of the entire family.
QUALITY, SERVICE and REASONABLE PRICES

ROUNTREE & JOBE
Groceries, Fresh Meats Vegetables and Oysters
2200 Chestnut Ave. Phone 1122

Diamonds *Repairing*
W. C. LAUCK & CO.
Incorporated
QUALITY JEWELERS
"What We Say It Is, It Is"
R. T. HATHCOCK, Pres. Phone 1133

LET OUR PRICES BE YOUR GUIDE
The Broadway Department Store
Newport News, Va.

Broadway Shoe Store
Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes
2916 WASHINGTON AVE.

BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"

RALPH'S PLACE, Inc.
28th St. and Huntington Ave.
100% Automotive
The General Tire Road Service
PHONE 902

Shoe Repairing of "the Better Kind"
Eisenman's Shoe Hospital
2600 WASHINGTON AVE.

WARWICK FARMS
Milk That Is "Good for Babies"
E. L. MILLNER
Virginia Avenue and 32d Street
Phone 2289

W. T. EUBANK
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner
3101 Jefferson Ave. Phone 2333

NEWPORT NEWS LAUNDRY
C. F. GARNER, Manager
830 25th Street Phone 672-673

ICE—COAL—WOOD
We are the sole distributors of the famous Berwind White Run of the Mine coal which is fully guaranteed by us.
PHONES 701 90
Newport News Distilled Ice Co.

THE W. S. CADWELL HARDWARE COMPANY
2506 Washington Ave., Newport News, Va.
"Feel free to consult us concerning your hardware and paint problems. Our long experience enables us to advise you intelligently."

Merchandise of Undisputed QUALITY
Toilet Goods—Candies—Stationery
at
FALCONER'S
3003 WASHINGTON AVE.

NORFOLK

The Malvern Shop
GLOVES
Women's, Men's, Children's
For Dress, Street, Driving and Comfort
PRICES ALWAYS MODERATE
319 GRANBY STREET

You'll Find Quality and Value at
D. P. STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Newport News" next Monday

All Branches of Hairdressing
BENSON'S
Tel. 25841 648 New Monroe Bldg.

WRIGHT COAL and WOOD COMPANY
Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

WM. J. NEWTON
FLORIST
111 W. Freemason St. Phone 24548
Residence, 38815, 32968, 22786
NO BRANCH STORES

HORNER'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

RICHMOND

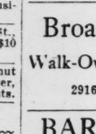
High Quality but Not High Priced
JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROADST
Men's Apparel
—Kuppenheimer Clothes
—Heywood Shoes
—Knox Hats
Women's Apparel
—Townfield and Golflex Tailored Wear.

Sarah Lee
Plum Pudding 75c lb
Fruit Cake (Sally White and Black)
Sliced Smithfield Ham
Beaten Biscuits
Mince Meat
Cocoanut Layer-Cake
301 West Grace Mad. 6281
SARAH LEE KITCHEN

PECAN FRUIT CAKE

Sunshine Cake, Beaten Biscuits, Sandwiches, Salad Dressing
Jack Horner's Corner
300 N. Lombardy Blvd. 100

HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings
417 E. Broad St. & Broad at Third Sts.
RICHMOND, VA.



Makes a Lovely Gift
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Silver—Jewelry
China—Glass
Second at Broad Street

Call Boulevard 4783
BROOKS TRANSFER
8-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va.

LOCAL and LONG-DISTANCE MOVING
F. W. Dabney & Co.
Broad at 5th
Shoes for the Entire Family

For Everything Good to Eat Try
"THE HEARTHSTONE"
110 N. 5th St. Phone Mad. 4885
Good Service—No Tipping

Betty Dew Sweet Shop
206 N. Shields Avenue B'lv'd 8321
HOME-MADE CAKES—PIES—CANDIES

FLORIST
HAMMOND CO., Inc.
SECOND AND GRACE STS
MADISON 629 MADISON 630

W. H. JENKS
ELECTRICAL WIRING
LIGHTING FIXTURES
619-621 E. Main Street Phone Mad. 336

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Blv'd 3340

ROANOKE

"PREFERRED"
A new loaf perfected by us to suit the discriminating taste of particular people. Sold at the popular price of 10c for a full pound of baked bread.
TRY A LOAF TODAY
MICHAEL'S BAKERY
Church and Nelson S. E.

Smart Feminine Apparel
Hats, Wraps, Gowns, Shoes, Gloves, Negligees, Lingerie, Foundation Garments. Everything necessary for My Lady's Wardrobe.
SPIGEL'S
27 Campbell Avenue ROANOKE, VA.

Use the Heironimus Store as Your Text Book of Fashion
S. H. HEIRONIMUS & CO.
Roanoke's Leading Department Store

"For Better Milk"
Phone 4327
GARST BROS. DAIRY INC.
1108-1114 Salem Ave. W.

FORBES WEDDLE CO.
Plumbing and Heating Contractors
INVITES YOUR PATRONAGE
315 Campbell Ave., W., Roanoke, Va.
Phone 3199

Virginia Beauty Shop
Permanent Waving, Marcelling
Hair Sculpture, etc., done by expert attendants
307 First Street S. W., Roanoke, Va.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

ROANOKE
(Continued)

HANCOCK CLAY CO., Inc.
601-609 South Jefferson Street
Roanoke, Virginia
You'll Like Shopping at Hancock's Roanoke's Most Modern Department Store

FALLON *Florist*
FINE CUT FLOWERS
210 South Jefferson Street
Phone 1687

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

Cafeteria
Mrs. WILLARD McKEE
108-110 HALE STREET

CLARKSBURG

Parsons-Souders Co.
Greater Clarksburg's Greater Store
for All the Family Now

HUNTINGTON

Nunn-Bush
MEN'S FINE SHOES
GEO. H. WRIGHT CO.
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

Fifth Avenue Hotel and Cafeteria
9th St. and 5th Ave., Opp. Post Office

GEO. H. WRIGHT CO.
Men's Wear
841 FOURTH AVENUE

PIGGLY WIGGLY
HUNTINGTON COMPANY
STORES:
928 Third Ave. 516 20th St.
1117 Fourth Ave. 1012 16th St.
741 Sixth Ave. 1010 10th St.
701 14th St. West

BRADSHAW-DIEHL COMPANY
Huntington's Newest and Most Modern Department Store

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

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ACCOMPANISTS

GLADYS CRADDOCK L. R. A. M. PIANIST
desires Evening Engagements as Accompanist.
64 Hazeldene Road, London, W. 4.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

COLLINGHAM COURT PRIVATE HOTEL, 13 Collingham Road, London, S. W. 5, just off Cromwell Road; within easy reach of shops, etc.; perfect quiet at night; from £3.3.0. Frobisher 6179.

Cumberland House Hotel
Telephone Kensington 7630
51 and 53 Earl's Court Square,
South Kensington, London, S. W. 5
Pleasantly situated. Good locality. Comfort, convenience, good food. Bed & Breakfast 6/6, per day 10/6. Special residential terms from 2½ Gns. Also at Sandykeld Hall, Bournemouth.

ENGLISH CHEF BILLIARDS GAS FIRES
Write for Illustrated Tariff.

HOTEL ELIZABETH
12 CRAVEN HILL GARDENS
Lancaster Gate, London, W. 2
Quiet, comfortable hotel, one minute Hyde Park. Good food, good cooking. Terms from three guineas. Paddington 1734.

HOTEL PALATINE
15 LANCASTER GATE
LONDON, W. 2
Inclusive Terms from Three Guineas
Telephone Paddington 4634

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
A charming guest house overlooking Kensington Gardens; every comfort, excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3½ guineas a week. Proprietress, 19 Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8. ('Phone Kelvin 8289).

KERRISDALE PRIVATE HOTEL
4 & 6 Trebovir Road, London, S. W. 5
Two minutes from Earl's Court Station; inclusive terms from 3 guineas per week, or 10/6 per day; room and breakfast from 7/6; no extras; constant hot water, radio, electric cuisine of the best; very comfortable beds. Phone Frobisher 4604-5 (private exchange).

2 LANCASTER PLACE, Hampstead, London, N. W. 3
Comfortably appointed private hotel; gas fires in every bedroom; good cuisine; 15 mins. West End; inclusive from 3½ gns. Phone: Primrose 2219.

Lexham Mansions Hotel
34 to 38 Lexham Gardens
Kensington, London, W. 8
Lift; gas fires; bedrooms with baths attached; night porter; experienced chef; inclusive terms from £3.13.6 per week, 12/- per day.
Telephone Western 6471/6472
Telegrams: COSILY, KENS., LONDON

LONDON
Sayescourt Hotel
2-4 INVERNESS TERRACE,
HYDE PARK, W. 2
A beautiful and most comfortable private residential; personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meat. Constant hot water, gas fires all bedrooms. Within a minute's walk of Kensington Gardens. Central for all parts. Inclusive terms from 3 gns. single, 6 gns. double. Park 2640.

LONDON—Paying guests, partial or full board; charming and restful position in best residential part of district; well furnished, constant hot water, electric light, gas fires, modern conveniences, two bathrooms; large and beautiful garden; easy access to city and West End; buses pass at end of road. MRS. BRADFORD, 11 Cambalt Road, Putney Hill, S. W. 15. (Phone Putney 3906.)

LONDON, 4 Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5—Comfortable bed-sitting rooms, gas fires; terms include breakfast, bath, light & service; other meals optional. OWNER MANAGEMENT. Frobisher 4093.

Local Classified Advertising

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BOARD AND RESIDENCE
(Continued)

LONDON, Earlsfield House, 31 Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5—Private residential hotel (also suites of rooms); gas fires & rings, constant hot water; good cooking; near tubes & buses; terms moderate. MISS PYNE, Frobisher 3957.

LONDON—Board-residence in well-appointed house; verandah leading into gardens; next house has now been added; reduction for long stay; near Earl's Court Station. 4 Bramham Gardens, S. W. 5.

LONDON, 84 Guildford St., W. C. 1—Miss Hart, partial board or room and breakfast; terms moderate.

Near a Christian Science church
THE GORDON HOTEL
25 Pembridge Square, London, W. 2
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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

General Grant's Proposal

A letter written on May 8, 1864, by General Grant and addressed to E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, read as follows: "We have now entered the sixth day of our hard fighting. The result to this time is much in our favor. Our losses have been heavy as well as those of the enemy. I think the loss of the enemy must be greater. We have taken over 5000 prisoners, in battle, while he has taken from us but few except stragglers. I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

Judge: To speed up service, New York subway trains are not stopping so long at stations. Instead of shutting the door in your face, they now close it while you're coming through the turnstile.

WHAT NEXT!

It has been said that the only reason many Americans do not own a hippopotamus is because they are not sold on the installment plan. Now it is reported that an Iowan has bought an elephant on this plan, and proposes that the animal should "pay out" by an exhibition tour.

Illuminating Gas

In 1792 a Scottish engineer named William Murdock made the first coal gas for lighting purposes by heating coal in a small kettle and carrying it through an iron tube into a tank. As a result of his discovery, gas was used for street lighting in London in 1807. In the United States, gas was first used for street lighting in 1806, and in 1817 Baltimore installed a complete gas lighting system.

San Diego Union: We know a member of the younger generation who declined an invitation to attend a horse show recently on the ground that he'd already seen a horse.

Amazon River

The Amazon River, with all its tributaries, is navigable for small steamers for 16,000 miles. The tides travel up the Amazon for 400 miles, and even 2000 miles from the sea its width is more than a mile. One of its tributaries is named Rio Teodoro, in honor of Theodore Roosevelt, who explored it.

Literary Digest: (Max Reinhard, in an interview on the movies): "The future of the industry lies ahead of it." No doubt.

Thrift

Figuring interest at 4 per cent compounded semi-annually, a deposit of $10 a month will amount to $1474.85 in 10 years, $2462.50 in 15 years, $3666.40 in 20 years, and $5134 in 25 years.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. In what city do symphony concerts begin at 10 p. m.?—*Music Page*.. 10
2. Where may one find a garden whose area is measured in miles?—*Home Building Page* 10
3. Where is the Blue Grotto?—*Magazine Feature* 10
4. How has a Chicago woman solved the problem of a dining table in a small dining room?—*Antiques* 10
5. What two words are often confused with "credible"?—*Word a Day*.. 10
6. What is taking the place of "jungle" competition in industry?—*News Section* 10
7. Where has a tree producing "lemonade" been found?—*News Section* 10
8. What forward step in industry once considered impossible is now an economic law?—*Sayings* 10
9. What organization in Germany is striving to overthrow the Republic?—*Editorial* 10
10. When was the first air mail delivery in the United States?—*Odds and Ends* 10

Grade Yourself. What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Absolute

This adjective may describe quality or degree, position or relation. It sounds many variations on the keynote of *absolvere*, the Latin word for "to set free" (*ab* from *solvere*, "to loosen"). In each instance, however, it denotes detachment.

That which is absolute in quality is free from all imperfections or deficiency. It is perfect, complete. A person who has absolute authority is freed from restrictions and limitations; he is master of the occasion.

Viewed without relation to or comparison with other things, absolute signifies the opposite of "relative," as in "absolute values." An absolute statement is free from reservations; it is so positive and decided that there is no doubt of its certainty. Added to this infallibility, we often credit the absolute with meaning the ultimate, not derived from anything else, and thus as a noun it refers to the Supreme Being, God.

The first syllable must be accented, ab'-so-lute. Sound *a* as in *am*, *o* as in *obey*, *u* as in *use*, not as in *flute*.

"He taught the absolute truth."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

What They Say

Dr. Edwin M'Grew: "The Golden Rule can be applied to every phase of social life, even to shopping and traffic laws. In family life it makes the members considerate of each other. If generally applied to commercial life it would produce a changed world."

Dean Nes: "The purpose of education is not to instill knowledge, but to create attitudes. Its primary object should not be to obtain a fat pay envelope, but to open the mind to the composite wisdom and culture of the world."

The Right Rev. Dr. Crick (Bishop of Ballarat): "If Christian people were prepared to put themselves, their thoughts, their lives, love, and money into the service of God, the whole world would soon be converted."

M. L. Wilson: "It is not a sign of weakness when you draw upon a knowledge superior to your own."

Sir Robert Baden-Powell: "I want all Scouts and Guides to keep England tidy."

A Quotation for Today

MAKE it the first morning business of your life to understand some part of the Bible clearly, and make it your daily business to obey it in all you do understand.—JOHN RUSKIN

In Lighter Vein

J-o-n-e-s Spells It

A certain mine-owner prided himself on the fact that he never forgot the name or face of any man in his employ.

One day, however, when he happened to be waiting on the platform of the railway station, he recognized a collier who was undoubtedly in his employ, but whose name he could not remember.

For some minutes he cudgeled his memory, but, proving unsuccessful, he accosted the nameless one, and laying a hand upon his shoulder, said: "Excuse me, my man. Of course I know your name, but I have often been in doubt regarding the way you spell it. Would you mind telling me?"

The collier regarded him suspiciously.

"J-o-n-e-s," he answered.—*Pearson's Weekly.*

Sure of Face Value

"The rare coin people will value this half dollar for you for a fee of 15 cents and postage both ways."

"I think I'll assume it to be worth half a dollar and let it go at that."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Passing Show

Poet: "Is the editor in?"
Office Boy: "No."
Poet: "Well, just throw this poem in the wastepaper-basket for him, will you?"

The Last Word

Customer: "I'm buying my wife a gift and she's very fond of colorful things. What would you recommend?"

Drug Clerk: "A nice bouquet of fountain pens, sir."

Not Exactly

"Where is my fraternity pin?"

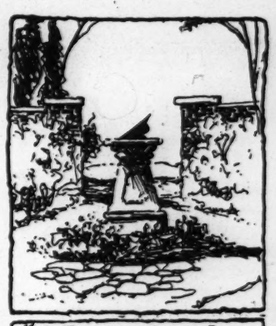
"I have it on my chiffonier."

"Your chif—well, don't forget to take it off before you send it to the laundry."—*Daily Oklahoman.*

But Not a Lack

"I thought business was good everywhere these days."

"Well, there seems to be quite a lacquer business with the paint manufacturers."



The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

Homes in Many Lands

Cliff Dwellings

"WOULD you like to hear a story about some children who lived high on a cliff where the eagles have their nests?" asked Mrs. Norris.

"Up among the clouds?" Mary wished to know.

"Did they have to take an airplane to go to their home?" asked Peter.

"What are their names?" demanded Chubby.

"And what did they have for breakfast?" laughed Mr. Norris.

Mrs. Norris smiled and replied: "Yes, clouds often hid their view of the valley below. If there had been a good landing place, an airplane would have been the best way to go to their home. But as there was none, they rode a donkey up the narrow trail, or more often walked. Their names were Nita and Pablo, and they had piki for breakfast."

"Piki? Is it good?" asked Mary.

"Yes, it is very good. It is a thin cornmeal cake baked on a hot stone.

"Nita and Pablo were Hopi Indian children. They lived with their mother and father and baby brother in an old Indian pueblo, or village, amid some ancient cliff dwellings. These houses were built on ledges or shelves of rock that looked like giant stair steps. They were built about natural caves and crevices in the cliffs. By whom and when, no one knows."

"On which step did Nita and Pablo live?" inquired Peter.

"On the second, and the top of the first house was their playground," replied his mother. "And their roof was the front yard of the house above them.

"While it was still dark one morning their mothers wakened them, saying, 'Come, come, sleepyheads. The sun will soon be up and we must hurry down to the valley to plant the corn. You children must keep the birds from taking the grain while your father and I plant.'

"Nita stood rubbing her eyes a few minutes, then tickled the baby's nose and made him laugh. 'Nita, Nita, stop teasing the papoose. Get him ready to go down into the valley,' called her mother.

"So the little girl strapped the baby in his basket and placed him on her mother's back. After breakfast, they filed out of the house through a door such as you never saw. It was about a foot from the floor and had a notch at the bottom just wide enough to let the feet pass.

"The house below them had no door at all. It had to be entered through a hole in the roof. They clambered to the ground by a ladder and started down the trail.

"Beans, corn, gourds were being planted. Everybody was busy. The papooses were hung in their baskets in the trees, where they were rocked by the wind. The small children ran about, driving the birds away, while the older children helped the men and women with the planting.

"Nita had a queer little clay doll hidden away in her dress, and from time to time she would take it out and start to play with it, when along would come a bird and she would have to chase it.

"And Pablo had a top he wanted to spin, but somehow the air seemed full of birds today.

"'This is no fun! I wish something would happen, oh, something wonderful!' sighed Nita.

"'So do I. I wish a new kind of bird would come, one as big as a cow and take us for a ride,' declared Pablo.

"Nita laughed and looked up. Suddenly she cried, 'Look, Brother, look! Here comes a bird bigger than many cows. Oh, oh, what is it?'

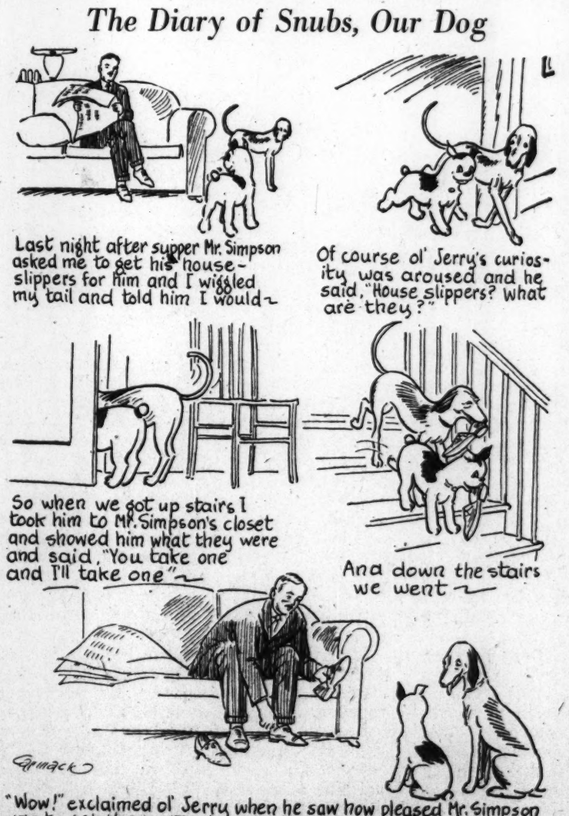
"'You little goose, it is an airplane. But look, look, look! It is going to stop, right in our corn field,' shouted Pablo.

"Out of the plane hopped two young men. The Indians gathered about them. The men said they had often noticed the cliff dwellings and would like to visit them. So Pablo and Nita led them up the trail to the tiny village, and showed them some pottery and old stone utensils and some Hopi baskets.

"And when they went down into the valley again, Pablo had his wish—he and Nita were invited to take a ride in the airplane. Up and up went the plane, over the cliff dwellings, and eagles came wheeling out of their nests.

"That evening when Nita and Pablo were talking it over, Nita said, 'We had better be careful what we wish after this, if wishes come true as fast as that.'"

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Last night after supper Mr. Simpson asked me to get his house-slippers for him and I wiggled my tail and told him I would~
Of course ol' Jerry's curiosity was aroused and he said, "House slippers? what are they?"
So when we got up stairs I took him to Mr. Simpson's closet and showed him what they were and said, "You take one and I'll take one"~
And down the stairs we went~
"Wow!" exclaimed ol' Jerry when he saw how pleased Mr. Simpson was to get them - That was lots of fun! Wish my master would let me do something like that for him!"

The Warden

Huntsville, Tex.

"AM I my brother's keeper?"

The man who functions as warden of a penal institution becomes so in a literal sense, since he becomes responsible for the care—the "keeping"—of those whose disregard of the law has brought them within the walls of his institution. There is a popular conception of such an official as one upon whom the claims of the universal brotherhood of man rest lightly; but this is not generally so.

There are not lacking those who realize that the words "penitentiary" and "penitence" come from a common root, and who have proven that the effort to do for a man those things which will best fit him to assume a useful place in society when he goes forth is not inconsistent with proper routine and discipline.

Apparently E. F. Harrell, Warden of the Texas State Penitentiary, is such a one, for during a recent incapacity which kept him from his post of duty the inmates made up a collection with which they purchased a loving cup for him. The words engraved upon it, "To our friend and warden, E. F. Harrell, from the boys, 1929," are deeply significant of their appreciation and esteem, especially when one considers the personal sacrifice which such an outlay demanded of many.

Furthermore, they sought and obtained permission to hold a meeting in the chapel of the institution, in which they voiced their gratitude for the good he had done among them and their prayers that he might soon be discharging his duties again; and the little paper printed by and for the inmates records that not a few eyes were moist as the men filed out at the meeting's close.

Being a warden has not precluded being a friend also; and the gold of friendship shines the brightest when it is bestowed where its need seems greatest.

Appreciation

A CLIPPING from the San Jose Mercury-Herald, forwarded by Miss E. B. C., Los Gatos, Calif., tells of a pleasant custom originated by the Japanese residents of Los Altos, in making donations to the grammar school in appreciation of the services rendered to their children. Last year 20 of their number contributed $5 each, presenting the $100 to the school. This money was placed in a special fund, and part of it has been used to provide educational films.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Lessons in Democracy

THE Jugoslav autocracy, recently effected under the dictatorship of King Alexander, resembles the governments that have been established in Spain, Poland, Hungary and Persia, rather than the party dictatorships of Russia and Italy. In Russia the dictatorship of the Bolsheviki was based upon the desire of Lenine and the other leaders to make a root and branch experiment in Communism which it was obviously impossible to attempt by parliamentary methods. In Italy the Fascist dictatorship was based on the determination of Mussolini and his associates to end the weakness and flabbiness of the old liberal régime and to impose a disciplined efficiency on the Italian people. Both movements, in a sense, came from below. In all the other cases, as in this last, the dictatorship has come from above. The King, or a dominant figure in the Government, has seized power on the ground that the democratic system was clearly failing to give the honest and efficient government which the country required, and that in order to avoid chaos or civil war something more vigorous had to be put in its place.

Students of democracy have long recognized that the really essential foundation for the successful working of democracy is not a popular constitution but a certain degree of moral and intellectual development among the people. History is strewn with the wrecks of democratic experiments, just as the years since the war have been. Even today, after all the enthusiasm generated by war-time propaganda, democracy in the true sense of the word survives only in the United States, the self-governing parts of the British Commonwealth, and a few countries of Europe. Everywhere else it has been replaced by some form of dynastic or party dictatorship.

Democracy will prevail in the long run. That is certain, for it is an essential milestone on the road of progress. But it will prevail only as education and moral integrity build up a capacity for intelligent, unselfish and broad-visioned judgment in the individual citizen. Without this, voters yield their judgment to organized propaganda, or to appeals to selfishness or prejudice, or become so apathetic that predatory interests can capture the political machinery of the state. Then the legislature, instead of being the forum, in which all lesser interests are fused in the common good, becomes a bargaining place in which the common good is lost sight of in an orgy of corruption or log-rolling or in the conflict of racial or class hatreds or fanaticisms. The necessary foundation for democracy anywhere is the exercise of a fearless and independent moral judgment on all questions by an educated and public-spirited citizenry.

Oil and the Troubled Waters

AT A time when the American oil industry is just emerging from the shadows of a national scandal, the courageous and admirable stand of John D. Rockefeller Jr., whose family name has been virtually synonymous with oil for half a century, marks a new and brighter phase of the trend of events which have followed in the wake of the fraudulent Teapot Dome and Elk Hills leases. When Mr. Rockefeller voluntarily appeared before the Senate Public Lands Committee a year ago, he unequivocally condemned the type of business which was represented in the leases of the naval oil reserves; he pledged his support to expose these deals, and he declared that neither good government nor good business should permit any compromise with right.

Today Mr. Rockefeller is undertaking an onerous struggle to obtain voting control of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana in order that he may complete an act which, in his opinion, is necessary to make good his promise before the Senate committee. Mr. Rockefeller deserves the highest commendation for his fine sense of honor in business and for his determination to translate his ethical ideal into an ethical practice. It is typical of him.

The struggle which Mr. Rockefeller is making to remove Col. Robert W. Stewart from the chairmanship of the Indiana company is in no sense a personal controversy, and its significance cannot be appreciated if viewed in such a light. Mr. Rockefeller is not dissatisfied with the business management, for Standard Oil of Indiana paid $32,000,000 in dividends in 1928. The issue is not business acumen, but business ethics. As Mr. Rockefeller has stated the case himself, it was Colonel Stewart's attempt to evade appearing as a witness before the Senate committee which first caused him "bitter disappointment," and it is his conviction that public confidence, being seriously impaired by this attitude, cannot be restored without change in leadership.

John D. Rockefeller Sr., who, although retired, is still recognized as the titular head of the Standard Oil interests, has apparently thrown his support to his son in the movement toward reorganization in the Indiana company. Their battle for dominance is being waged without personal abuse and without personal antagonism, and whatever the outcome of the annual company meeting on March 7, Mr. Rockefeller Jr., by the initiative he has taken in a matter which he might have let slip unobtrusively into the past, will have made a valuable contribution to the ethics and integrity of American business.

"Let us not confuse reputation with character," Mr. Rockefeller has said. "Reputation is what people think we are; character is what we really are." Big business in the United States, with its increasing sense of public responsibility, the greater spread of its ownership and the improvement of its public relationships, must look to its character as well as to its reputation.

A Nonpolitical Tariff

IN RECENT years the opinion has been gaining ground rapidly that tariff-making should be less political; that it is a highly difficult, specialized task which legislative bodies are not suited to perform, and which should be handed over to an impartial commission. Various organizations of manufacturers and business men in the United States have adopted resolutions to this effect. At the time the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act was being debated, the United States Chamber of Commerce advocated the establishment of an independent board which would fix tariff schedules in much the same way that the Interstate Commerce Commission fixed railroad rates. The plan as adumbrated by the Chamber of Commerce was submitted to a referendum and was favored by a vote of nearly three to one.

The Chamber report declared that Congress was hopelessly unable to cope with the difficulties of tariff revision; that constantly changing economic conditions made it wise to have corresponding changes in the tariff; that Congress should restrict itself to laying down the tariff policy to be enforced in some such formula as "reasonable protection for industries subject to destructive competition from abroad," and that the Tariff Adjustment Board would determine the schedules necessary to carry out this policy. The Chamber of Commerce contemplated the retention of the present Tariff Commission, which would act as an investigating agency and furnish data to the rule-making body.

Another plan of the same sort has been advocated by David J. Lewis, who was a member of the Tariff Commission from 1917 to 1925. His proposal was that the Tariff Commission make its investigations of and prepare its reports on schedules which it believed needed to be changed. It would send a draft of these schedules to Congress, and if Congress did not within thirty days disapprove or amend them, these schedules would become law. This idea was taken from the British practice. Parliament frequently lays down a general theory and gives officials of the Government permission to issue Orders in Council carrying the plan into effect. These provisional orders become law if they are not disapproved by the House of Commons, and in actual practice parliamentary objection is extremely rare. Parliament in effect legislates by taking no action.

If some such plan were adopted, tariff-making would become a continuous process. Tariff revision by Congress would be obsolete. The tariff would be a business tariff. Under the plan of the Chamber of Commerce, Congress would completely delegate its legislative power, as it has done in the case of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Under the Lewis plan, Congress would retain its authority, but there would be a strong presumption in favor of any change recommended by the commission. Congressional vetoes would be prima facie evidence of an attempt to put the tariff back into politics, and as time went on congressional interference would become rarer and rarer.

Senator Bruce of Maryland has introduced a bill which is somewhat less drastic than the proposals made by associations of manufacturers and business men, but which has, nevertheless, the same general purpose. It proposes to authorize the Tariff Commission to recommend directly to Congress any changes in tariff schedules. The improbability of its serious consideration by Congress in the near future should not be taken as suggesting that the problem is not of great importance.

Make Room for the Classics

THE plea that in education natural science should be held in as high esteem as the study of classics, which Dr. Levenstein made at the recent Ramsay Chemical dinner in Glasgow, would almost suggest that one of Mr. Belloc's most entertaining fancies may, after all, be true. British "scientists" would really seem to be a little out of date if they imagine that, whatever may have been the case in the past, education today suffers from a tyranny of the classics. Even in Oxford there are colleges in which there are no more than two or three men in each year reading for classical honors; while it is a well-known fact that in some of the northern universities of England and in many American universities, practically the only people studying the humanities are those who intend to earn their living by teaching them. Far from its being necessary for natural science to be given as much attention as the humanities, it is time rather that the humanities should receive more attention.

There is, however, a difference between popularity and prestige. But if the study of natural science is not regarded as a cultural influence of the same value as the study of Greek and Latin literature, it is perhaps not so much due to the jealousy of classical scholars as to the fact that the immediately useful inventions in which the scientific advances of the last century resulted led certain natural scientists to despise culture as something useless and exotic. Natural science was not considered cultural largely because the term was not, in the mouth of the ordinary natural scientist, a compliment; and this view has changed only with the discovery by scientific scholars that it is not the utilitarian studies which are ultimately the most useful.

The object of a cultural education is twofold: it aims in the first place at training and strengthening the capacity to think clearly and independently, and it is also concerned to provide a subject in which that capacity may be profitably exercised. For attaining the first of these objects the study of natural science is perhaps unrivaled; it affords a logical discipline to thought better probably than does any other branch of scholarship. But one is not quite so certain about its fulfilling the second object of education. When the capacity for disciplined thought has been achieved, many natural scientists would themselves admit, it is very doubtful whether its exercise in the study of the transient appearances of the material universe is as conducive to the "good life" which is the end of education as is its exercise in the subject-matter of the humanities. To have pursued any course of humane learning is to have received a perpetual enrichment, it is to have held "our march upon the loftier summits, along the central range," to have lived "in the company of heroes, and saints, and men of genius," to have gone through an experience whose influences can never be destroyed. Not until it is worthy of the same tribute can natural science claim a cultural equality with the humanities.

"Fighting Bob" in Heroic Marble

PHOTOGRAPHS recently published in the United States show the completed statue of former Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, soon to be placed in the Hall of Fame in Washington. The statue is of white marble, depicting "Fighting Bob" seated in characteristic pose, listening to some utterance which he is prepared to refute. It is by Jo Davidson, a former Wisconsin citizen and contemporary of La Follette as boy and man. He apparently has reproduced, sympathetically and faithfully, striking facial and physical characteristics of his subject.

One is inclined to paraphrase a familiar observation by saying "Peace hath her heroes no less renowned than war." And yet the sentiment does not actually adapt itself to the occasion. The chiseled marble, a keen reminder of the person to whom it will stand as a silent memorial, does not recall one famous as a pacificator. He sought the paths of combat and the open field of political battle. He always had a cause for which he would make any sacrifice and in support of which he cheerfully enlisted every energy and every resource.

Sculptured marble properly perpetuates the memory and names of those who, sincerely and honestly, seek by peaceful means to overthrow what they conceive to be wrong, and establish their ideals of right and justice. They compel the admiration even of those who disapprove their particular or peculiar methods. The workers for political reforms, whether their efforts are crowned with success or end in failure, are too soon forgotten at best. Humanity seems inclined to place its laurel wreaths upon the brows of those who achieve through force that which might have been won by persuasion.

Up From the City Streets

THE little granite paving block which is said to have led to the reopening of an abandoned quarry in Maine because of the sound condition in which it was found after forty years in a New York street may well be taken as a model for those who feel they are "down in the world."

Here was a very ordinary looking block, just one of thousands, yes, even hundreds of thousands of granite paving blocks, none of which could lay claim to much individuality in appearance. It never traveled widely, so that it saw but little of the world, and that little from an almost submerged position in the welter of paving blocks around it. In fact, it was accustomed to being "run over."

It never had its pedigree traced by a geologist, was never set on a laboratory table as a specimen of granite containing just the right proportions of quartz, feldspar and mica. Even in its lowly position it never stood out from its fellows in the early years of its career, and if it did later that was not because of any particular "push" on its part, but rather because of the retiring disposition of the others. It took only a passive part in civic affairs.

This bit of granite enjoyed no such cultural advantages as some of the glossy shafts on the art museum building, yet at the end it showed a smoothness that was almost polish. Though years of the hardest contact with the world had knocked off some of its corners and rough edges the block itself was still "on the square." It maintained its coolness under summer sunshine, and withstood winter frosts without showing cracks in its disposition.

For it there could be no "lying down on the job." It was already laid. It had to take the hardest jolts humanity chose to give it, and "take them lying down." Yet, back in Maine, a hundred or more men now owe their jobs to the fact that here was a paving block that "stood up."

Editorial Notes

Speaking of distances! At Harvard Dr. Harlow Shapley is studying stars 300,000,000,000,000,000 miles distant from the earth. While at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, but a mile or so away, Dr. Frederick G. Keyes is isolating single gas molecules from their fellows, of which he says there are more than 400,000,000,000,000,000,000 in a cubic inch. Anyway, laymen can understand that there are three more ciphers in the latter figure.

One method of bringing about quick settlement of a strike, one which might well be followed in other parts of the world, was adopted by the motormen and conductors on Peiping (China) street railway lines. These, not wishing to inconvenience the traveling public, kept their cars running, but refused to allow passengers to pay fares. Settlement was brought about in two days.

With Harvard having a "Harkness House," it will probably not be long before Harvard and Yale have Harkness teams competing in athletic competitions. Yale has its splendid Harkness Memorial Quadrangle and the students dwelling in these two buildings are pretty sure to get together in friendly athletic rivalry.

More than forty-six years on the water, traveling a distance equal to fourteen times that around the world, is the record of a New York captain, and he was never out of sight of land. He skippered a ferryboat.

America's First Republic

DOES anyone know of a republic existing in the Western Hemisphere prior to 1647? If not, then the honor is claimed for Eleuthera "and the adjacent islands" of the Bahamas. The document now owned by the British Museum containing the "Articles and Orders" of the first Bahaman colonists and original members of the early "Republick," is surely one of the most remarkable, and even noble, in American colonial history.

There is a strong parallel between the advent of the Pilgrim Fathers, who founded the Plymouth Colony in 1620, and the founding of a miniature state by the same type of men and women on an island a thousand miles southward. The year 1649 brought Oliver Cromwell to the fore in England, and the half century preceding had been marked by struggles for greater religious liberty. George Herbert included in his "Sacred Poems," written before 1635, these two interesting lines:

> Religion stands a Tip-toe in our Land,
> Ready to pass to the American Strand.

The Vice-Chancellor found it difficult to license this work of the Orator of Cambridge for the University Press with these lines unexpurgated, but finally yielded on account of the character of Mr. Herbert.

These facts are mentioned only to indicate the questioning which had been going on in the thoughts of many in England and which led group after group to set sail for the western continent. "Whereas experience hath shewed us the great inconveniences that have happened both in this Kingdom of England, and other places, by a rigid imposing upon all an uniformity and conformity in matters of judgement and practice in the things of Religion, whereby divisions have been made, factions fomented, persecutions induced, and the publick peace endangered. . . . And whereas experience hath also shewed us, That the peace and happy progress of all Plantations doth much depend upon the good government thereof, the equal distribution of justice, and respect to all persons. . . ."

With these words open the Articles and Orders agreed upon the ninth day of July, 1647, by the Company of Adventurers for the Plantation "of the Islands of Eleuthera, formerly called Buhama in America, and the adjacent islands." These adventurers were members of Parliament and merchants of London for the most part, and numbered 100. They chose the name for their island republic from the Greek "eleutheros," meaning free, and in their covenant they agreed that "no Magistracie or Officers of the Republick shall take notice of any man for his difference in judgement in matter of Religion." In this remarkable community, furthermore, no one could speak reproachfully of any person for his opinion, "otherwise than in the Scripture Language."

But not only in religious affairs did these men proclaim equalities which, for the most part, found their way, in one form or another, into the American Declaration of Independence. The government of the island republic was essentially democratic and an attitude toward slavery was adopted which did not become official in the United States until after the Civil War. The first hundred members were to form the Senate, a self-perpetuating body, vacancies being supplied by a carefully organized system of balloting. The first Governor was to be elected in England and to hold office for three years "from the day of arrival at the said Islands or Plantation." Thereafter the Governor was to be elected annually "by all the freemen by way of scrutiny." The Governor was to be aided by a council of twelve, elected by vote.

The Governor and Council were to "take the daily care of all things necessary for the prosperity of the Plantation," but in emergencies the former was to assemble the Senate and "execute what shall be by the said convention of Senators ordered." The defense of the islands rested upon all self-armed members of the community from fifteen to sixty years, but on the other hand no one was allowed to take part in any external campaign whatsoever. For defense to be legitimate it was necessary that a war should have been first begun by an enemy "and open War by the Plantations first denounced against them." The English, strange as it strikes us today, explains, however, the peaceful character of these settlers.

One of the most praiseworthy parts of the document was that in which it was stipulated that no inhabitants of the plantations should "in their converse with any of the Natives of any of those parts offer them any wrong, violence, or incivility whatsoever." The adventurers were "to work in them (the natives) a good opinion of love, unto the wayes and knowledge of God." The company had been told before setting forth of Indians who had been taken and sold at some of the "Caribe Islands." In the articles, therefore, it was noted that these Indians should be sought out and redeemed. For a while the Indians would be kept on the plantations and then returned to the places from which they had been taken.

The leader of this expedition was Capt. William Sayle, former Governor of Bermuda. On the petition of the Company of Adventurers an Act was passed by Parliament in 1649 constituting the members proprietors of the islands, the name Eleutheria being given the entire group. Despite this law, Charles II in 1670 turned over the islands to six of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina. These proceeded to appoint as Governor a certain John Wentworth, when it was found that a brother, Hugh, could not accept the post.

It so happened that John Wentworth had already been elected Governor according to the manner and statutes of the Eleutherian covenant. With some gratification, he made this fact known to the Lords Proprietors. One of these gentlemen, Lord Shaftesbury, replied somewhat acidly:

> And I desire to know whether you hold your place of Governor as chosen by ye people for us: for if you hold it from ye people, we shall quickly try how safe ye Island will be under another. I mention this because your letter expresses that ye Speaker told you in ye name of the country that they had chosen you for their Governor, and did not think themselves safe with another. A style for a republique and not for persons that live in a government by virtue of His Majesty's Patent granted to ye Proprietors.

That was the end of the "Republick." It is doubtful how far removed completely from attachment to England the original Republic was. Their proprietorship was confirmed by act of the British Parliament, and they seem to have accepted without serious demur this fresh stamping of British authority. Perhaps their main purpose had been achieved; perhaps they were in no position to protest. In 1680 the Spaniards attacked the islands and many of the Eleutherans emigrated to Boston and are said to have settled at North Yarmouth, near Portland.

A republic, as defined by Webster, is "a state in which the sovereign power resides in a certain body of the people, and is exercised by representatives elected by, and (in theory at least) responsible to, them." The Eleutheran Republic, as formulated in the remarkable "Articles and Orders" of the Adventurers, answers to this definition. They formed a noble company and were imbued with a noble purpose. Credit is due them, it would seem, for having laid the foundations of what must be regarded as the first republic in the Western Hemisphere. Eleuthera is today but one of the islands of the Bahamas. The memory of its purpose and origin, nevertheless, remains dear to Bahamians, prized by them as Americans hold highly the story of the Pilgrim Fathers and their connection with the beginnings of the American Nation.

R. A. C.

From the World's Great Capitals—Moscow

Moscow

THAT a search for a fallen meteorite may be as interesting and exciting as any other form of exploration, was made clear to the large audience which gathered to hear talks by Prof. Leonid Kulik and several of his colleagues, who spent last summer on the trail of a huge meteorite which crashed to earth in 1908 in the remote wastes of northern Siberia. The expedition was rather hurriedly organized and hence perhaps experienced more difficulties than were made inevitable by the wild and distant country which had to be explored. For several weeks its members were reduced to a diet of flour and water. By observing the bent and blasted tree trunks through which the comet blazed its way and by taking careful magnetic measurements (rather too complicated for the layman to follow) the party discovered the spot where the meteorite had imbedded itself deep in the earth, but lack of necessary implements made it impossible to dig it up. Next summer another expedition, with better equipment, will attempt to bring back the heavy comet-like body, which should represent a valuable curiosity.

A new magazine, Sobriety and Culture, has made its appearance on the Moscow news stands as the organ of the Society for Combating Alcoholism. It contains news of the work of the society in forming branches and arranging meetings all over the country, articles bringing out the manifold harmful effects of alcoholism and arguments on behalf of the society's plans for the reduction and ultimate elimination of the state manufacture of vodka. Another form of temperance agitation in Russia is the posting in the street cars of pithy brief antidrink slogans, such as: "You take the first drink; the second drink takes you," and "Books are the best substitute for vodka."

Winter brings its familiar sights to Moscow: droshky sleighs careering over the frozen surface of the streets, people crossing the Moscow River on the ice, crowds on the skating ponds, and especially on holidays, skiing parties taking full advantage of Moscow's hilly suburban territory. A small but characteristic sign of the severity of the Russian winter is to be seen in the solidly frozen panes of the tramcar windows, in which, by diligent scraping, little peepholes are kept open. With winter come certain special types of Russian headgear: tall, cone-shaped black astrakhan wool hats and fur-lined cloth head coverings, not unlike those worn by American football players, with flaps to protect the ears.

Russia's interest in Afghanistan, which dates far back into the last century, was powerfully revived by the outburst of rebellion and civil war in that Asiatic country. For two days recently there was a complete interruption of communication with Kabul, and some anxiety was felt for the fate of the Soviet Embassy, since just at that time the fighting around the city was at its height. It was finally explained, however, that some mishap had temporarily disabled the private radio station of the embassy; and the apparatus was finally repaired by inserting a battery taken from the motor of an automobile.

The labor exchanges of the Soviet Union now carry on their books 1,344,000 unemployed persons. About half of these receive some money aid from the state, while the remainder are partially taken care of through such palliative schemes as public works and co-operative trading and industrial enterprises, organized especially for the benefit of the unemployed.

Editors of newspapers in the Soviet Union must tread a straight and narrow political path. Some time ago the editor of the Rabochaya Moskva, Mr. Antoshkin, was removed from his post on the ground that he had pursued a policy too favorable to the so-called right, or moderate "deviation" in the party. Shortly afterward the editor of Komsomolskaya Pravda, organ of the Union of Communist Youth, began to trumpet rather too loudly against this right deviation, and characterized its adherents as persons who desired to bring about a "bourgeois restoration" in the country. This was regarded as going too far in the other direction, and Komsomolskaya Pravda was quickly provided with a new editor.

One of the most striking and popular moving-picture productions of the current season has been a story of Mongolian life, entitled "The Descendant of Genghiz Khan." The producer of this film went with an expedition to Mongolia, and the "local color," which is an important element in the work, is fully authentic, and not manufactured in some Russian studios. One sees extraordinary scenes of the masked dances of the Mongolian lamas and of the richly ornamented interiors of the Buddhist monasteries of that country, where very few foreigners have ever penetrated. It may be parenthetically observed that in Russia one is apt to see either the best or the worst that the cinematographic art can supply. At one extreme stand films of genuine historic, geographic or other interest, directed by some of the foremost artists in this field; at the other are poor reproductions of old foreign films or amateurish Russian efforts which disclose the defects of the Hollywood school of production without its compensating technique.

Mr. Aralov, a member of the governmental commission which has just inspected the Georgian manganese properties, recently relinquished by the W. A. Harriman Company, stated that the Soviet authorities received back the manganese mines and equipment in damaged and neglected condition. Mr. Aralov declared that during three years of work the Harriman Company had not introduced any high level of mining technique and that the Soviet authorities had considerably increased production of manganese after beginning to operate the mines themselves. During this year, according to Mr. Aralov, 5000 workers will be employed in the Chiatouri mines, as against 600 during the last period of the Harriman régime.

An industrial commission, headed by Mr. S. S. Lobov, president of the Russian Supreme Economic Council, has just returned from a three months' trip to Germany and America, where its members visited no fewer than 100 plants and undertakings, with a view to becoming acquainted with the latest industrial and commercial inventions and methods. Mr. Lobov stated in an interview that the commission everywhere met a hospitable reception and spoke optimistically of the prospects of closer business and technical contact between the Soviet Union and the United States, in view of the agreements for technical co-operation which have been concluded with the General Electric Company, the Radio Corporation of America and a number of other firms.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Who's Who in the Arabian Nights?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An editorial in the Monitor of January 7 concerning "London's Wonderground" refers to Scheherazade as the ingenious wife of Harun-al-Rashid. I believe it is usually held that the lady's husband was Shahryar, though Harun-al-Rashid figures in some of the stories.

Swift Current, Sask., Can. F. W. GAMMAN.